THE

## MOZART COLLECTION

SACRED

CONTAINING MELODIES AND CHORALS,

ALSO THE

CHRISTUS AND MISERERE BY ZINGARELLI,

TO WHICH IS

NEW METHOD OF TEACHING



MUSIG,

SET TO FIFTY DIFFERENT METRES;

CELEBRATED

WITH THE ADAPTATION OF ENGLISH WORDS;

PREFIXED THE

THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

BY E. IVES, JR.

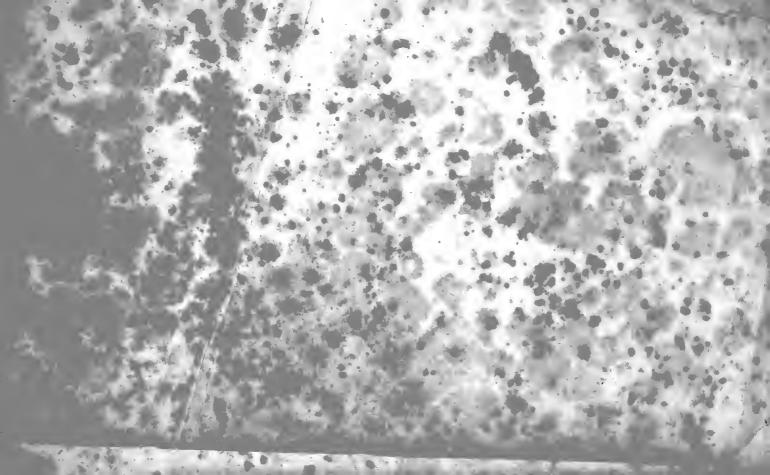
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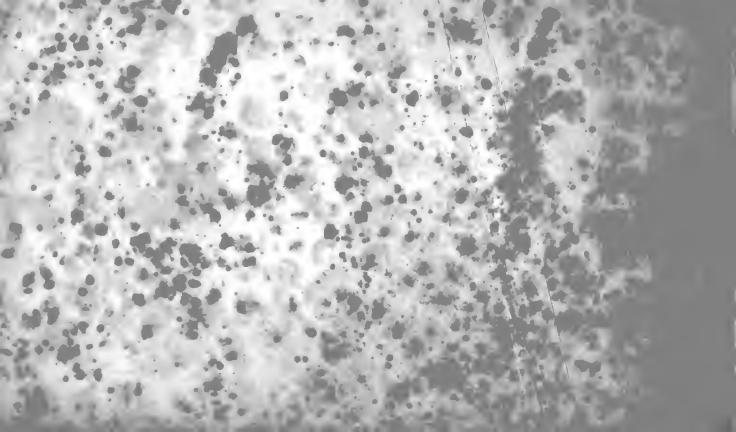
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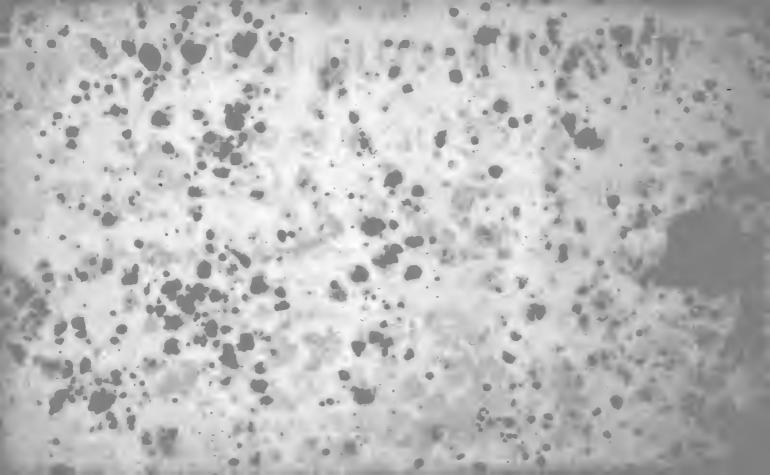
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THE

## MOZART COLLECTION

OF

## SACRED MUSIC,

CONTAINING

MELODIES, CHORALS, ANTHEMS AND CHANTS, HARMONIZED IN FOUR PARTS;

TOGETHER WITH THE CELEBRATED

Christus and Miserere, by Zingarelli, with the adaptation of English words;

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED HIS

By E. IVES, Jr.

THIRD EDITION.

NEW YORK:

PAINE & BURGESS, 60 JOHN STREET

1846.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by  $P\ A\ I\ N\ E\quad\&\quad B\ U\ R\ G\ E\ S\ S\ ,$ 

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## PREFACE.

The Music of this Collection is intentionally made somewhat lighter, and easier of execution than that of its predecessor, "The Beethoven Collection." More of Rhythm and Melody were sought after, and less of elaborated Harmony. This will account for the peculiar style of many of the original tunes. The constant aim has been to make a work adapted to the wants of all Choirs throughout the country; therefore considerable music of a high order and of rich harmony has been inserted. The prevalent idea that Choirs cannot sing what is falsely termed difficult music, has gained credence, because of the loose manner in which the science has too generally been taught. Almost any Choir properly instructed for six months according to the method in this or the Beethoven Cullection, will find no difficulties worth speaking of in either work. How will singers ever become proficient, if they constantly refuse to forsake old and had habits, and form new ones; or if they pursue the same style of music year after year, refusing to attempt any thing bearing the semblance of difficulty?

A few pieces are inserted which are not designed for devotional use. The Quartette "Dawn gentle flower," is one of this class. The "Chorals," however, are expressly designed for worship, although they appear in the Rudiments.

The "Christus and Miserere"—("Christ became for our sake," &c., and the 51st Psalm,) by Zingarelli, it is helieved will be found more attractive than anything that has ever appeared in a Church Music book in this country. Each of the twelve pieces, or sentences, may be sung as an Introductory or Occasional piece; and the performance of the whole with the proper expression, will furnish a musical treat rarely to be enjoyed. Let the music be performed without "see-saw"—with much sostenuto, and light and shade. This is the Miserere which is used at Naples; and is considered second only to that of the Sistine Chapel, in Rome.

In the formation of the score, the advice of some of the best organists and musicians in the country has been followed. Playing the chords with the right hand from a figured base, without regard to the parts is no longer considered orthodox: the best organists play the four parts as they are written, which generally requires the Soprano and Alto to be played with the right hand, and the Tenore and Basso with the left. For these reasons the score has been arranged as it will be found in this work.

The Do (C) Clef is used for the Tenore, yet it is placed in the 3d space, giving the same position of the letters to the Staff as when the G Clef is on the second line—representing them in their true relation, that of an octave below.

## ON TEACHING.

Let the pupil commence at once to sing. Much time is often wasted in oral lessons, and the use of the Black-board. Begin at page 9, No. 7; and inform the scholar (or class) that the pitch called Sol is written on the second line, and that this sound must be imitated or produced by the voice. From this first foundation, proceed gradually, letting the practice develope to the mind the principles.

The order of the Exercises need not be implicitly followed. Those from page 9 to 19 belong to the first department, portions of which should occupy a part of the time of each lesson. The second department is from page 25 to 37, inclusive. This should be practised in the following manner: Sing all the Major scales—beginning with the natural—up and down each, with the Triad up, only, ending on the dominant, (or upper note,) which is the Tonic (or first note) of the next scale; this sing in the same manner, and each successive scale and Triad, until arriving at the first scale, which sing, to complete the "circle of the keys." After this, sing some of the chorals as exercises in reading, practising each part separately, then all the parts together. At the next lesson, sing

PREFACE.

nately throughout the course.

The third department in the course, includes pages 21 and 22, and from 38 to the end. The "Exercises in Modulation," and in the "Principal Chords," from page 38 to 55, should very soon be connected with the practice of the scales; singing the "Scales," the "Modulations" and the "Chords" of the Major mode at one lesson, and the same of the Minor mode at the next lesson. This will occupy but a few minutes, and will effectually prevent any false intonation. Beside all this study, as laid down in the plan above, let half of every lesson from the first, be devoted to practising such music as may be sung easily by rote.

## ON SOL-FA-ING.

The plan of using the names, Do, Re, Mi, &c., stationary, is gaining ground so rapidly, that its success is no longer a matter of doubt. The Transposition system is productive of the very worst evils, without resulting in the least possible benefit. Those who have made the experiment of using the names Stationary, are astonished at the results. If, to the beginner, it is as easy to sing the Diatonic scale from Sol to Sol, or from Re to Re, or from La to La, as it is from Do to Do; and if he perceives the relations of the notes of the key with four sharps just as clearly while he sings it, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, Re, Mi, as he would if he were to call E Do, and F# Re, and G# Mi, &c,-then, what is the use of the latter? But, it is asked, what is the objection to changing the names? Turn to the tune "Medina." The third period is in the key with four flats, Fa, (F) Minor. How are you to make a pupil understand that he is to change his Do from F to Ab, and then sing E as if there were an accidental Natural? Such is the only course, even, with the Alto, which has not an accidental throughout the period. Now to one who has learned from the method in this book, that period prescuts no more difficulties than the others. One hour of practice on page 57, will secure a perfect readiness in making the modulation, if one has not imbibed the habit of associating the names Do, Re, Mi, &c, with the 1st, 2d, 3d, &c, of the Diatonic Scale. But there are hundreds of instances where the transposition of the names is impossible; where a change of key is Geo, F. Bristow.

the Minor scales in the same manner, using the Minor Chorals. And thus alter-| wrought by the accompaniment in such a way, that the singer who is accustom ed to transpose Do, Re, Mi, &c, is thrown entirely out, although he had not an Accidental in his part. The following example is sufficient to decide the question. The upper note (G) becomes every degree of the Diatonic Scale in successive order. Would you call the first Do, the next Re, the next Mi, &c ? This must be done if you use the names by transposition,



Is it not better that the pupil should associate in his mind firstly the name Sol, along with a fixed degree of pitch; and then be as familiar in associating it with one degree of the key as another?

The following certificate, signed by the members of the Philharmonic Society, and others, it would seem, should have some weight upon this subject. It is believed, further, that there is hardly a dissenting voice among those of the regular profession in this city.

## CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, consider the use of the names Do, RE, Mr, &c .- in singing-stationary on the staff, preferable to that of transposing the same along with the changes of the Key, or Diatonic Scale.

U. C. Hill, President N. Y. Phil. Soc. Geo. Loder, Vice-President " Jas. L. Ensign, Secretary Allen Dodworth, Treasurer "

Thos. Goodwin, Librarian N. Y. Phil. Soc. A. Boucher, Ass't Officers "

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Henry Marks. R. Lancknean, G. Lo Brance. Sam'l Johnson, John C. Andrews, Troy, Sigismond Lazar, J. H. Cornell, Organist, Geo. Andrews, N. Y.

## PROGRESSIVE LESSONS

IN THE

## RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

Music is the Art of producing the Beautiful by means of Sound. Sound octave higher than the last.] It is known, positively, that this sound is aused being the material, the modification of Sound is the form of Music.

The analysis of Music shows, that the modifications of Sound may be classed under two general heads, viz: Pitch and Time.\*

## OF PITCH.

THE Pitch of a sound may be explained thus:—Sound being a sensation, caused by the pulsation of the air upon the nerve of the ear—the pitch of a sound is owing to the frequency of the pulsations. For illustration,—[the teacher strikes

Middle Do, or C.] The string which produces this sound

is now making oscillations in equal times, at the rate of 240 a second; causing thereby the air to pulsate upon the nerve of the ear in just the same degree of frequency, which produces a sensation of the mind, known as a certain degree of Pitch, and which in the musical system has a name, and a symbolic representation.

Now you feel a different sensation. [The teacher makes a sound just an

octave higher than the last.] It is known, positively, that this sound is caused by increasing the *frequency* of the pulsations two-fold, or two to one; so that if the other was caused by 240 pulsations a second, this sound is caused by 480 in the same time.

This sound:

360 pulsations a second; and this, [an octave higher,] by twice the number, (720.)

Now from these illustrations it is perceived that the terms pitch, high and low, are metaphors; there being no analogy between the relations of sound and the relations of space, signified by these words. A strictly philosophical description would be, to call a sound according to its vibratory character; thus: instead of high and low sounds, to say, the sound of the quick or slow vibrations. The metaphorical terms, pitch, high and low, however, are adopted by universal consent, and are the best; and the fanciful idea that sounds are high and low, is the basis of our system of writing music, which, it is believed will never be changed, nor essentially improved.

## THE MUSICAL SYSTEM.

The Musical System, in regard to the *Pitch* of sounds, is best illustrated to the mind of the pupil by means of the Piano Forte; and even if he may never see the instrument, a knowledge of the key-board—of which the following is a picture—is easily gained; and, it is helieved, is indispensable to a just comprehension of this part of the Principles of Music

<sup>\*</sup> These two distinctions of Sound are all that have been reduced to a scientific standard and subjected to an exact symbolic representation. The other distinctions—viz: of loud and soft, in all the shades of cres., and dim., fz., sf., &c., and of rough, clear, thin, full, &c., &c., are to be considered and employed under the head of "Expression;" affording an excellent opportunity for the exercise of taste, and the expression of feeling.

Table No. 1. EIFIGIAIB D | E | F | G | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | A | B | C | DIEIFI BICIDI fa sol la si do re mi fa sol la si do re mi fa sol la si de re mi fa sol la si do mi fa sol la si do re mi fa fa sol la

FOURTH OCTAVE.

THIRD OCTAVE.

This picture represents a Piano Forte, which makes seventy-three pitches of sound. The sound produced by striking the first key on the left hand side of the key-board, is called the lowest; and to strike every successive key from that, proceeding to the right, is to make what is called an Ascending Scale, or Ladder.

FIRST OCTAVE.

The distance between any two adjacent sounds is called a HALF-A-TONE—SEMITONE.

This is an extension of one octave since, oerhaps, A. D. 1800; and now, instruments of 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and 7 octaves are quite common.

## NAMING THE SOUNDS.

These degrees of pitch are all named. It will be observed that there is a double row of keys—one of white keys, and one of black keys. The white keys produce a scale of sounds consisting mostly of full-tone steps, which is according to the natural scale of the human voice. These are technically called Naturals, and are denoted by this mark ( $\beta$ ). These sounds are first named, as you see, in front of the key-board. The English and Germans use the letters of the alphabet; the Italians and French use the monosyllables Do, re, mi,  $\delta c$ . The several sounds called by the same name are considered as (in one sense) duplicates; thus, there are seven Fas or Fs, six Sols or Gs, &c.

## BLACK KEYS.

As the sound produced by any black key is half a tone higher than that of the white key next to the left, and half a tone lower than that of the white key next to the right, it is named according to these relations. The technical term in music denoting elevation, is "sharp," and that denoting depression is "flat;" hence the sound of the black key which is between Fa and Sol (F and G.) is called sharp Fa, or flat Sol, (sharp F, or flat G); which implies the sound next above Fa (F), and next below Sol (G). In like manner all the black-key sounds are named. This mark (#) is the symbol for sharp, and this (b) for flat.

The Italian names are preferable for singing, and on this account they had better he used for playing. Let them have the true Italian pronunciation. For the Sharps and Flats the names may be modified by adding "n" to the former, and "r" to the latter: Thus, fan, son, lan, &c., far, sor, lar,—pronounced as in Italian—Fahn, sown, lahn,—far, soar, lar, seer, &c.

## HOW MUSICAL SOUNDS ARE WRITTEN.

Five parallel lines are drawn, which, with the intermediate spaces are called a STAFF. Each line and space is a place for marking a degree of pitch.

1.	Staff.

		h line	3rd space	pace above
2nd line		Int space	зта врасе	
st line		Int space		space belov
3. —2nd lir 1st fir	ne above— ne above—		2nd space	e above

The exact representation of the sounds by the Staff is defined by a mark called a CLEF.\* Three different Clefs are employed in the several parts, each representing a particular sound of the Piano Forte. See the picture of the key-board.

This Clef once made thus, (go) represents the G or Sol where it stands on the key-board, it being the fourth from the left hand. When placed upon a line of the Staff, it identifies that particular sound with the line upon which it stands, and the other degrees of the staff are made to signify the sounds above and below according to their relations or relative positions.

This Clef,  $\bigcirc$  which was once a Gothic C, stands for the C or Do next below the Sol Clef; and this Clef  $\bigcirc$ : which was originally a Gothic F, stands for the F or Fa next below Clef Do.

The position of the sounds on the Staff with the Sol Clef on the second line, and the Do Clef in the third space, and the Fa Clef on the fourth line, is given below.

## NAMES OF THE LINES AND SPACES. 4. Soprano or Alto. 5. Tenore. 6. Basso. 6. Basso. 7. Fa<sup>-sol-la</sup> 8. Do re mi re do si la sol la sol la mi re do si la sol la so

\* The Italians call it a Key-it is the key to the Staff.

Note.—The Alto is sometimes written with the Do Clef on the third line, and the Tenor with the same Clef on the 4th line; thus making as many different positions of the sounds on the Staff, as there are parts. The mode of writing the Alto and Tenor both with the Sol Clef has prevailed of late years, but this is objectionable for the Tenor, it being an octave lower than the Soprano. The

object sought after is attained, without objections, by placing the Do Clef in the third space, as in the above example; a practice which was adopted by the author in two publications in 1836, and which has been approved by many eminent musicians. By so doing, the sounds stand in the same position on the Staff for the Tenore as for the Soprano; differing exactly an octave.

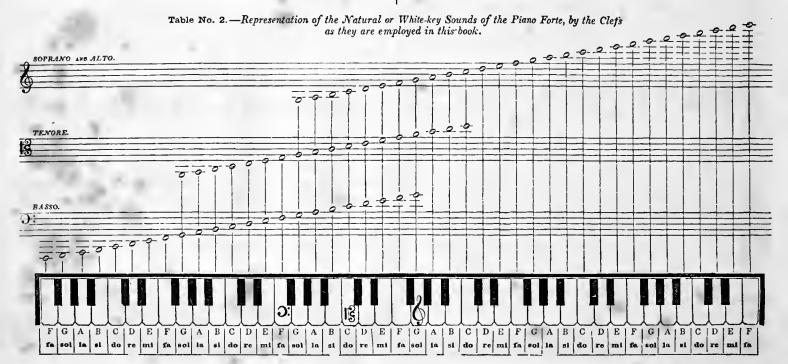
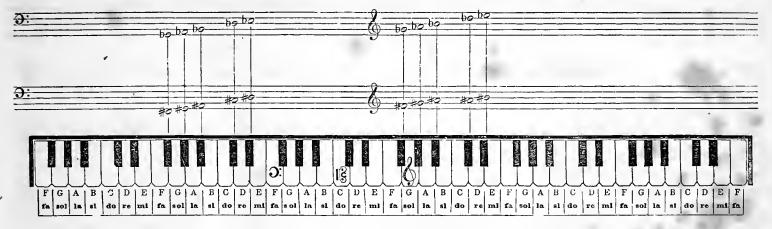
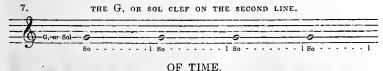


Table No. 3 .- Representation of the Black-Key Sounas.



This mark (o), or this (o), is a *Point*, or head of a note—used to point out or designate the degree to be sung or played. Now sing Sol in the following example as many times as it is marked:



Beside being in correct *Pitch*, sounds must be made in the right *Time*. This is called "keeping Time."

To represent different degrees of *Time*, or *duration*, the Points are made in different forms; and thus modified they are called Notes.

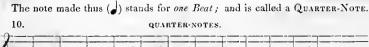
The note made thus, (0), stands for the duration of Four Beats or Times. It

is called the Whole Note. Beat the time with the finger thus along with the Metronome—making every beat down, and sing the following notes:



The note made thus (a) stands for two Beats or Times. It is called the Half-Notes. Beat as before and sing the Half-Notes.







Time is divided into portions called Measures, Periods, and Strains. A Measure is marked by a light line across the Staff called a Bar. A Period is marked by a heavy line called a Period Bar. A Strain is marked by two heavy lines called a Double Bar.



Measures are various in regard to the time contained in each. Common Time contains in each Measure the value of Four Beats.

The beats must now be so regulated as to mark the Meosures as well as to mark the Time.

For this purpose we must never beat down but once in a Measure, and that at the beginning. In Common Time the first beat is down—the second horizontally to the Left—the third to the right, and the fourth, up. Beat with the Metronome and counting.





As the Notes show when and how long to make sounds, so there are marks to show when and how long to keep silent. These marks are called Rests.

24. WHOLE-REST. HALF REST. QUARTER-REST. EIGHTH-REST.

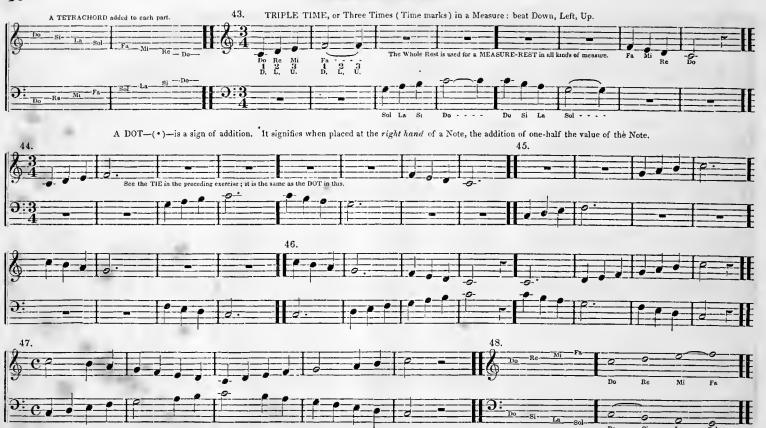
Let the class now be divided into two parts. When music is written for several parts the Staves are connected by a Brace; and the Staves so connected are called, collectively, a Score.

TWO STAVES IN A SCORE.













When the Time is divided according to Triplets, generally, throughout the piece, it is called COMPOUND TIME: and the figure (3) is not used, but the amount of the measure is denoted by figures at the Clef.







The preceding Lessons comprise, essentially, all the varieties of Measure toat are used in musical composition. The varieties of form in which the notes may be arranged in a measure are very numerons. Some of the peculiarities may be illustrated by the pronunciation of certain words. And it is easily seen that to be able to perform that portion of a Measure called a Beat, or "Time"-viz: one fourth of a measure in Common Time, or one third of a measure in Triple black keys. Time, &c., in all its varieties—is to attain at once a good knowledge of Time; for, if you can perform one heat in all its varieties, it makes no difference whether there are two, three, or four beats in a Measure.

107. THE VARIETIES OF A SINGLE BEAT ILLUSTRATED BY ENGLISH WORDS. Hail! Fol - low. Vol-un-ta-ry, Grass-hop-per. Ka-ty-did. Fa - ther. Cuc - koo. Lit-er - a - ture. Ded-i-ca-to-ry. Con-stan-ti-no-ple.

give to the pupil who has a dull perception of rhythm, the idea of any rhythmical expression by a comparison with what he already understands in speech.

## OF THE MOVEMENT.

The terms Adagio, Largo, Larghetto, Andantino, Andante, Allegretto, Allegro, Presto, and Prestissimo, are used to designate the Movement.

"Adagio" means very slaw, and "Prestissimo," very quick; and the other terms above. The "Andante" is a medium degree, like walking gracefully.

tronome," a Musical Time-keeper, invented by Maelzel.

THE BLACK KEYS, OR SHARPS AND FLATS.

Hitherto the Exercises have contained no sounds beside those produced by the white keys of the Piano Forte; which sounds are called Naturals.

The exercises will now be made to introduce the sounds produced by the

You perceive a short black key between Fa and Sol-it produces a sound which is higher than Fa, and lower than Sol. The difference of pitch is called a Hulf-tone, or Semitone; (more properly Hemitone;) that is, the black key sound is half a tone higher than the sound of the white key next to the left, and half a tone lower than the sound of the white key next to the right.

The term employed in music to express the idea of elevation, is "sharp," and that, to express the idea of depression, is "flat." Hence, the sound half a tone above Fa is called "sharp Fa," or "Fa sharp;" and the sound half a tone below Sol is called "flat Sol," or "Sol flat."

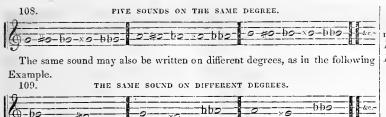
As the sound of the black key must be written on the same degree of the Staff with that of the white key, a mark auxiliary to the note is employed.

This mark (#) is called a Sharp, and signifies that the note stands for the These Exercises will suffice, at least, to suggest to the teacher how he may sound half a tone above Natural. This mark (b) is called a Flat, and signifies that the sound is half a tone below Natural. Hence, the sound of the black key between Fa and Sol may be written on the Fa degree with a sharp, or on the

Sol degree with a flat-thus:

[The teacher can complete this explanation in regard to the rest of the black keys.]

There is a mark also called a "Double Sharp," made thus (X,) which signiare to be understood as representing relative degrees according to their order as fies that the sound is one tone higher than Natural; and another called a "Double Flat," made thus, (bb,) which signifies that the sound is one tone below Natural. A more definite mode of denoting the Movement is by referring to the "Me-Hence, there may be five different sounds written on the same degree of the Staff. See Example 108.



## NAMING THE SHARPS AND FLATS.

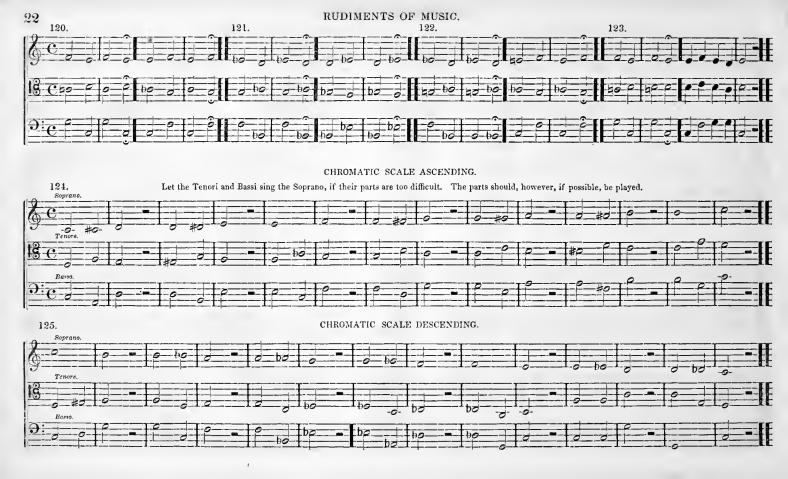
To make a name for a *sharp* sound, add the letter "n" to the vowel of the name of the Natural, and for a *flat* sound, add the letter "r," thus: sharp Fa—Fan: sharp Sol—Son: La—Lan: Si—Sin, &c.; and for flat Si—Sir: flat La—Lar, &c. For (×) add "nn;" and for (bb) add "rr."

The names should have the true Italian pronunciation—thus:

Written, - - - Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si. Pronounced, - Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah, Sce. Sharps, - - - Doan, Rain, Mean, Fahn, Sown, Lahn, Scen. Flats, - - - - Dore, Rayr, Meer, Far, Soar, Lar, Secr.

## EXERCISES WITH SHARPS AND FLATS.





## ACCIDENTALS AND SIGNATURE

There are two ways of designating whether Notes are to be Natural, Flat, or Sharp, &c. One way is by using the marks as Accidentals, and the other is by using them as a Signature.

## ACCIDENTALS.

The Sharps, Flats, Double-sharps, Double-flats and Naturals, which are written in the course of a piece, are called Accidentals. An Accidental stands for every note in the measure which is of the same name as the one it precedes. Thus: if a Sharp is placed before Sol, it stands for every Sol in the measure, &c.



When the last note of a measure is marked by an Accidental, and the first note in the next measure is the same degree, the Accidental stands for it also; but the Accidental does not affect more than one note beyond the bar.



The Signature is the sign next after the Clef, denoting what sounds are to be considered as belonging to the Scale in which the melody is composed. And first, it is made a rule that all sounds are Natural if not marked # or b—the mark (\$\beta\$) being dispensed with. Therefore, no mark after the Clef, thus:

means the same as if there were seven Naturals—thus:

and the Signature is said to be Natural. It denotes that the sounds of which

the melody is composed, are all Naturals. In like manner one sharp placed on Fa, (F,) thus:

means the same as if there were one sharp and six naturals, thus:

and the Signature is said to be one sharp, or Fa (F)

sharp. It denotes that every Fa (F,) in the melody is sharp, and all the other notes are naturals

In the same way are the Signatures, two sharps, three sharps, one flat, b two flats, b &c., to be un-

derstood. Each sharp or flat of the Signature stands for every note of the same name as that of the degree upon which it stands, throughout the piece—except when annulled by an *Accidental Natural*—this to be governed by the rule for Accidentals on the preceding page.

## OF THE KEY.

The Key is that Scale or System of Sounds from which the Melody is composed.

The Key is in Two Modes. The Modes differ in the Third and Sixth degrees; these being in the one Mode greater and in the other less.

The Mode having the greater 3d and 6th, is called the Major Mode; and that with the lesser 3d and 6th, is called the Minor Mode.

Music composed in the Major Mode of the Key is of a cheerful character, and that composed in the Minor Mode of the Key is mournful or sad.

The two Modes of the Key are represented by the two Ladders following. The steps of the ladders represent the sounds or degrees of pitch—which are numbered—and the spaces between the steps represent the Intervals, which are called Tones, Semitones, &c. The words "Tonic," "Mediant," &c., are the Technical names of the sounds.

129. Mojor Mode of the Key.

130. Minor Mode of the Key.



## TRANSPOSITION OF THE KEY.

The Major Mode of the Key can be made—by commencing with Do(C)—with the white keys of the Piano Forte alone; hence this is called the Natural position of the Key. It is however transposed so as to commence on every one of the twelve notes. This is illustrated in the following pages.

Let the teacher go through, at every lesson, with all the scales—up and down each, and up (only) the Triad—without stopping, till arriving at the first, which should end the exercise. Let the Majors, however, generally be sung in one exercise, and the Minors in another; though they may sometimes be all sung in successive order.

It is recommended at first to sing the Scales with the names written on a Staff: [See p. 15:] First from Do to Do and back; then from Sol to Sol and back; then from Re to Re, &c. They will sing the one sharp, or two sharps, &c., without knowing it, which they should first do. There will be time enough to teach them the theory after they get the practice; and it will be a waste of time, to try to make them understand the theory of Transposition now.

Considerable use may be made of the numbers in singing the keys; yet there is not much gained by it in the end; it is—if pursued extensively—the same in its result, as the transposition of Do, Re, Mi,—which is very bad.

## THE REMAINING SIGNS USED IN WRITING MUSIC.

## THE HOLD OR PAUSE.

The Hold or Pause (a,) placed over or under a Note or Rest, implies that the Time-beater is to be stopped, and that the Note or Rest should be prolonged.

## THE REPEAT.

The sign for repeating a strain or a passage is the Dotting of the Bar or Double-Bar, thus: or thus: to or thus: When the Bar is dotted on the left side, the preceding strain is to be repeated. When dotted on the right side, the succeeding strain is to be repeated.

## OF THE MOVEMENT.

The terms Adogio, Largo, Larghetto, Andantino, Andante, Allegretto, Allegro, Presto, and Prestissimo, are used to designate the Movement.

"Adagio" means very slow, and "Prestissimo" very quick; and the other terms are to be understood as representing relative degrees according to their order as above. The "Andante" is a medium degree, like walking gracefully.

A more definite mode of denoting the Movement is by referring to the "Metronome" or musical Time-keeper, invented by Maelzel.

## SIGNS FOR EXPRESSION.

Pianissimo, or PP.,	Very soft.
Piano, Pia., or P	Soft.
Mezzo, Mez., or M.,	Middling
Forte, For., or F.,	Loud.
Fortissimo, or FF.,	Very loud.
Forzando, Fz., or <,	Sudden increase of loudness to a single note.
	Sudden increase of loudness to several notes.
	Sudden diminution of loudness.
Crescendo, Cres., or,	Gradual increase of loudness.
Diminuendo, Dim., or, -	Gradual diminution of loudness.
Swell, Sw., or ,	Gradual increase and diminution of loudness.
Staccato, Stae., or	
Legato, Leg., or	To connect the sounds.
Rallentando, or Rall.,	Gradual retardation of time and stress.
Smorzondo, or Smorz,	
	Compressing—acceleration of time.
Sostenuto,	
	Press each note, without accent.



















#### MODULATION OF THE KEY IN THE MAJOR MODE.



From six sharps—tonic Fan (F#)—to seven sharps—tonic Don (C#).

From seven sharps-tonic Don (C#)-to six sharps-tonic Fan (F#).



From six sharps-tonic Fan (F#), to five sharps-tonic Si (B).

From five sharps-tonic Si (B), to four sharps-tonic Mi (E).



From four sharps-tonic Mi (E), to three sharps-tonic La (A).

From three sharps-tonic La (A), to two sharps-tonic Re (D).



From one sharp-tonic Sol (G), to Natural-tonic Do (C).







From two flats-tonic Sir (Bb), to three flats-tonic Mir (Eb). From three flats-tonic Mir (Eh), to four flots-tonic Lar (Ah). 



From four flats-tonic Lar (Ab), to three flats-tonic Mir (Eb).

From three flats-tonic Mir (Eb), to two flats-tonic Sir (Bb).



From two flats-tonic Sir (Bb), to one flat-tonic Fa (F).

From one flat-tonic Fa (F), to Natural-tonic Do (C).



# II. MODULATION OF THE KEY IN THE MINOR MODE.



From seven sharps-tonic Lan (.4#), to six sharps-tonic Ren (D#).

From six sharps-tonic Ren (D井), to five sharps-tonic Son (G井).



From five sharps-tonic Son (G#), to four sharps-tonic Don (C#)

From four sharps-tonic Don (C#), to three sharps-tonic Fan (F#).



From three sharps-tonic Fan (F#), to two sharps-tonic Si (B),

From two sharps-tonic Si (B), to one sharp-tonic Mi (E).





From five flats-tonic Sir (Bh), to six flats-tonic Mir (Eh).

From six flats-tonic Mir, (Eb), to seven flats-tonic Lar (Ab).



From seven flats-tonic Lar (Ah), to six flats-tonic Mir (Eh).

From six flats-tonic Mir (Eh), to five flats-tonic Sir (Bh).



From five flats-tonic Sir (Bb), to four flats-tonic Fa (F).

From four flats -tonic Fa (F), to three flats-tonic Do (C).



From three flats-tonic Do (C), to two flats-tonic Sol (G).

From two flats-tonic Sol (G), to one flot-tonic Re (D)





## III. EXERCISE IN THE PRINCIPAL CHORDS OF ALL THE KEYS

















#### RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

### TRANSITIONS AND MODULATIONS



### MODULATIONS FROM THE MAJOR TO THE MINOR MODE WITH THE SAME TONIC.



#### SECONDS.-MAJOR AND MINOR.











# MOZART GOLLEGTION

OF

# SACRED MUSIC.





\* This is the original tune to the hymn; and is the most celebrated Choral, perhaps, in the world.















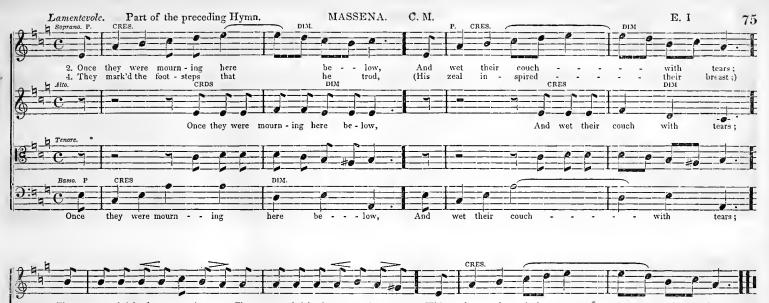


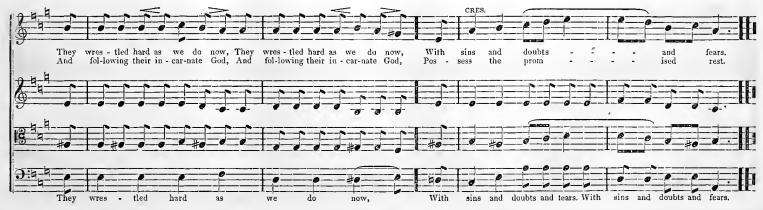






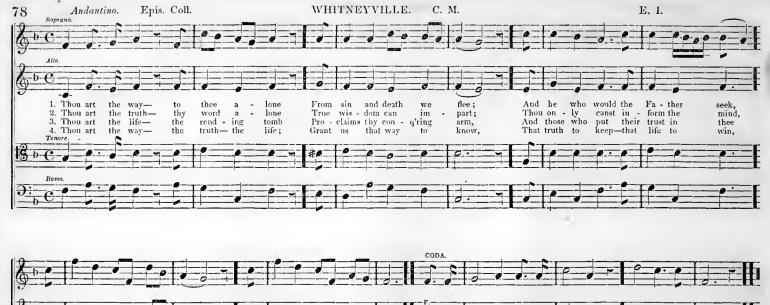




























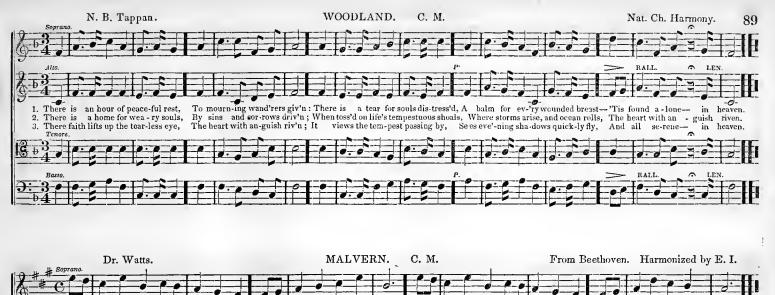




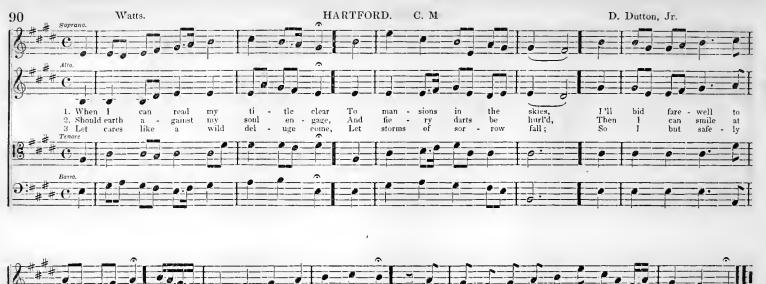
















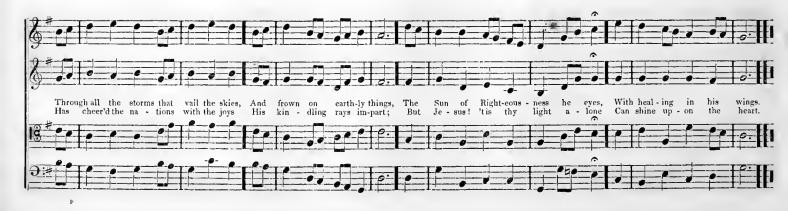










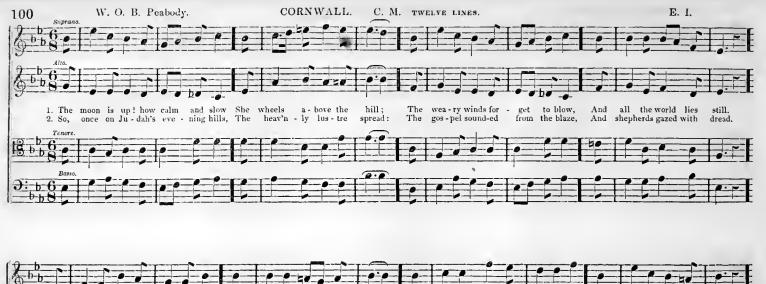




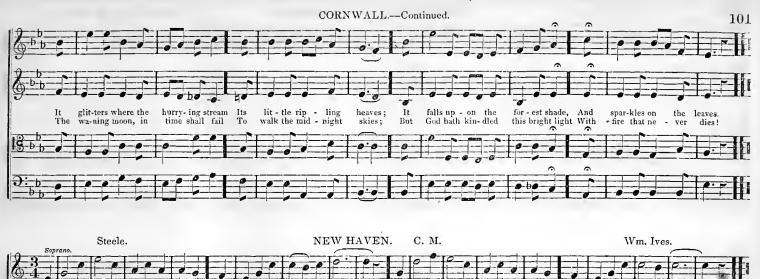


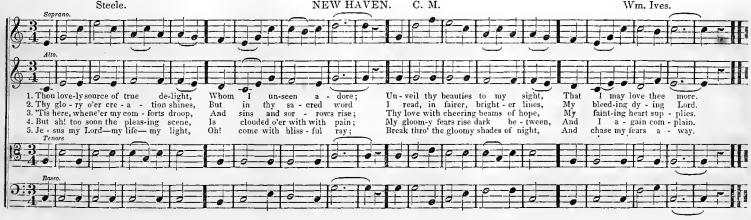


\* A National Dutch Melody.

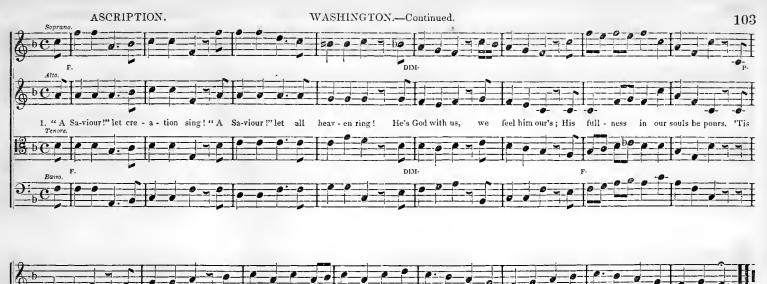






























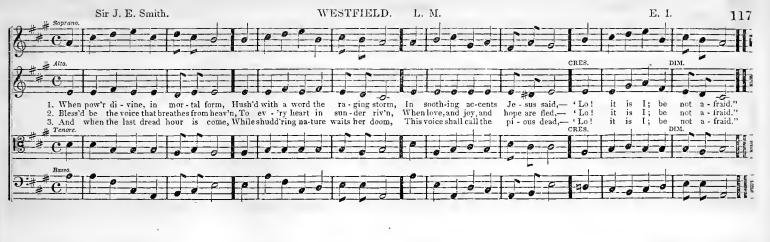










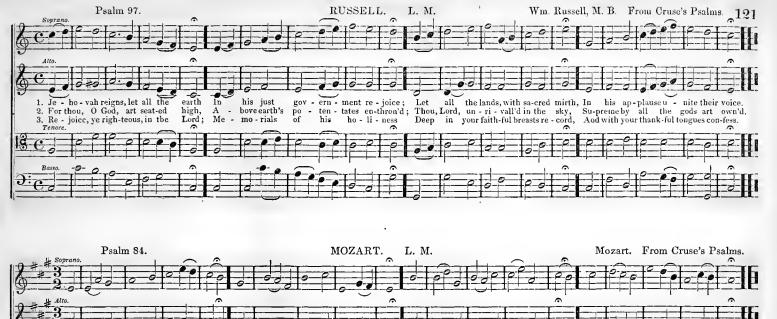


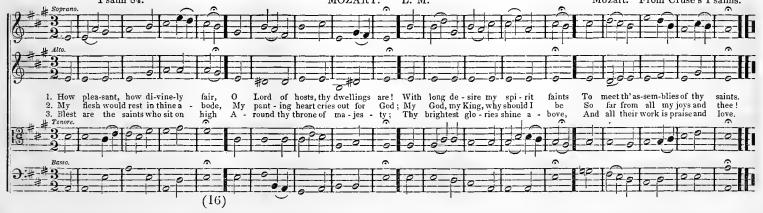






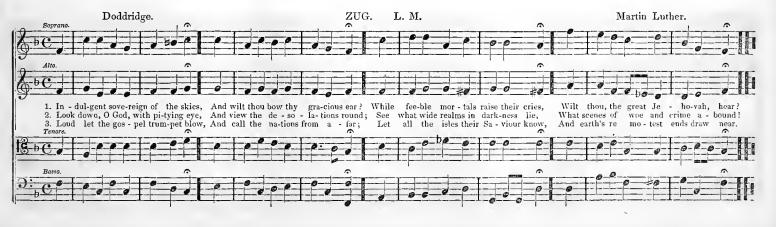








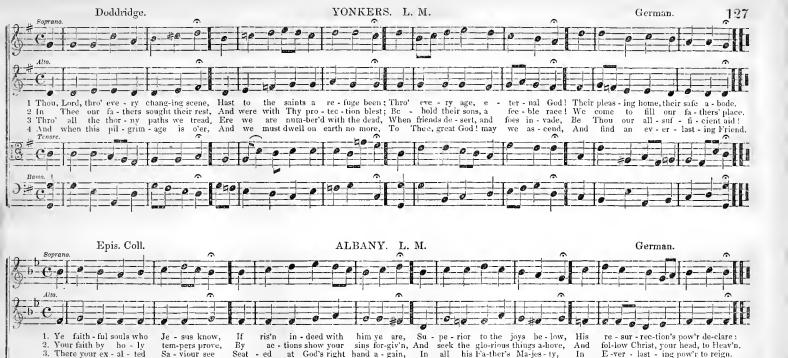












Con - ten - ding for your des-tin'd place; And em - u - late the an-gel choir, And

on - ly live to love and praise.

4. To him con-tin - ual - ly

Tenore.

Basso.

as - pire,











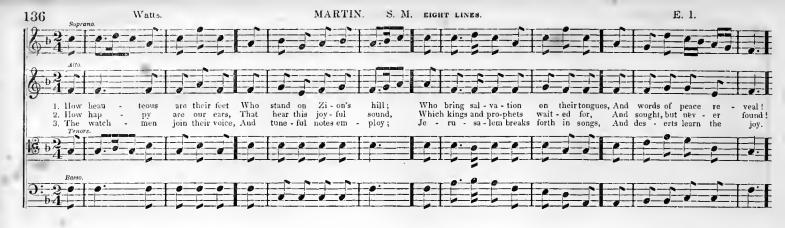


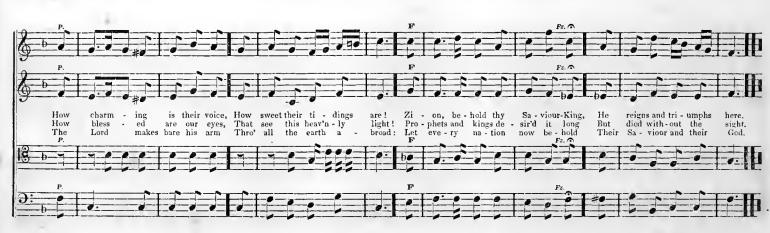






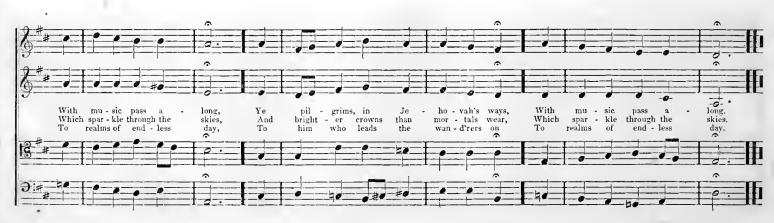






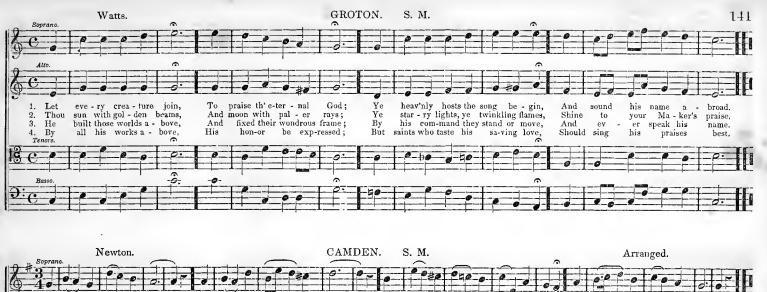








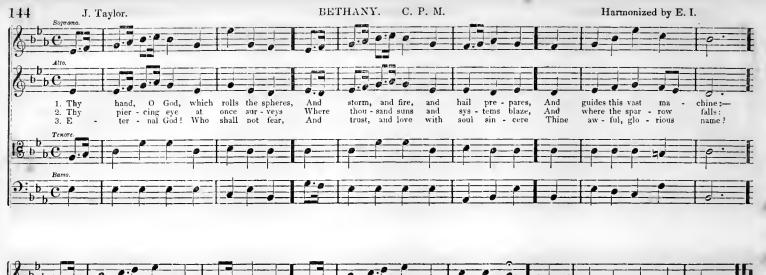


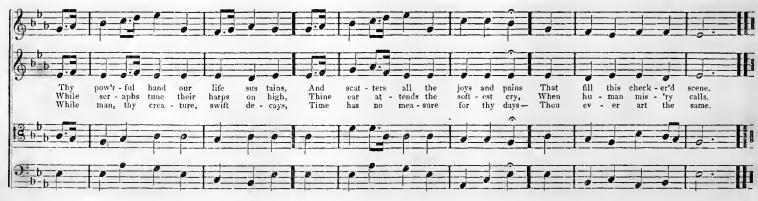


























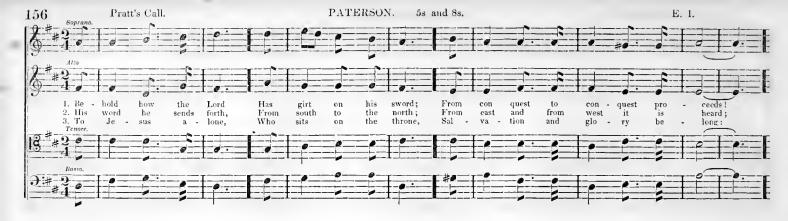








sure.





















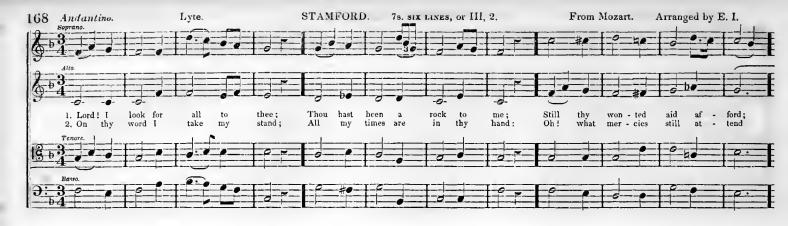


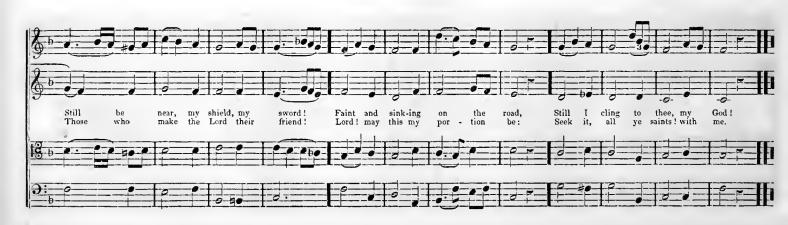


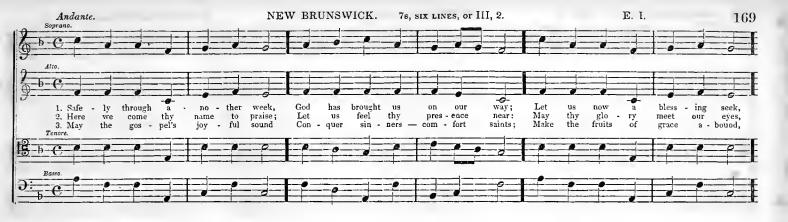


















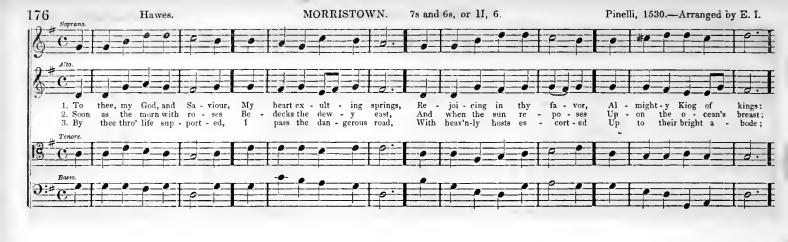












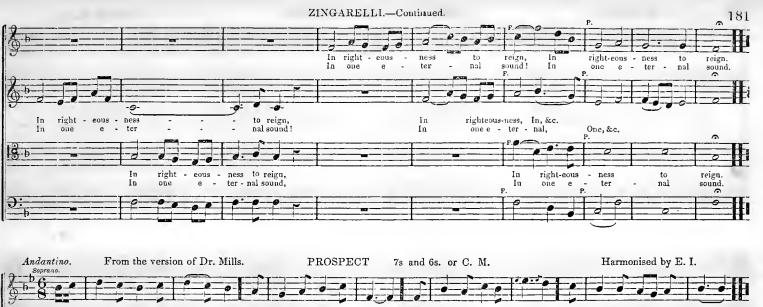










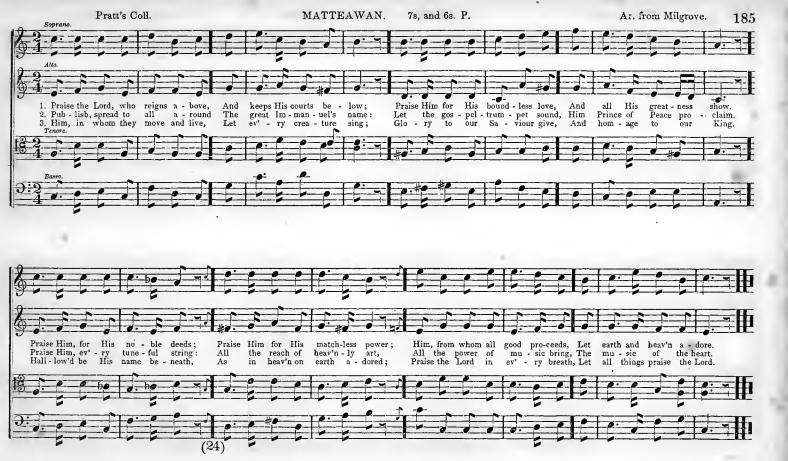










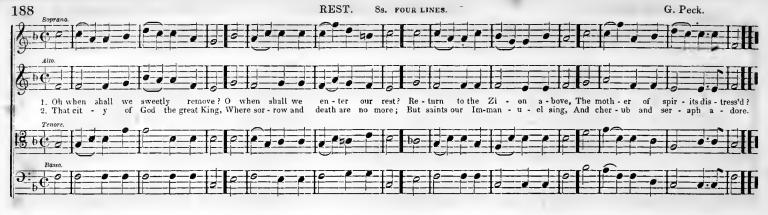


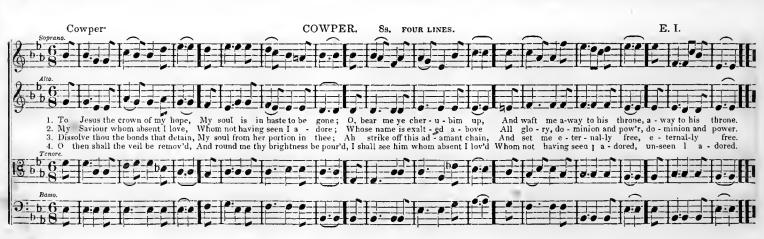


Joy - ful now my faith to Lord. All the work l ser - vice my re-ward, Here I find an house of pray'r To which I in - ward - lv re - tire ; Walk-ing un-con-cern'd in care, And fire. Walk in all the works pre - par'd ex - er - cise their grace, Till they gain their ful face. re - ward. And

. This will suit the Metre of "Rise my soul and stretch thy wings," by observing the rest in the 6th period









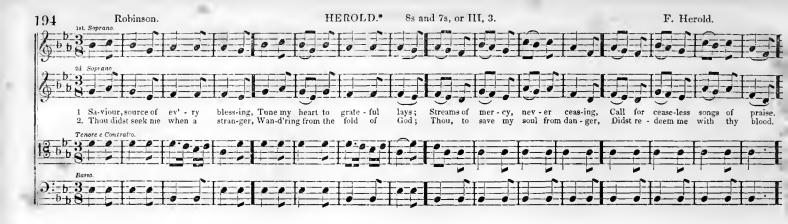


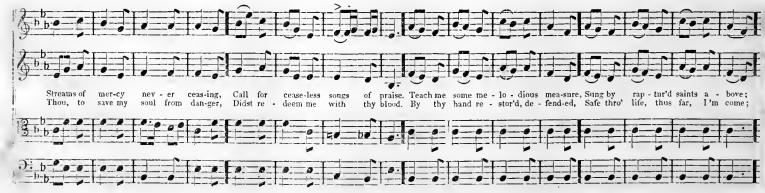












\* For the Accommaniment to this tune, see "Musical Reader," page 131.

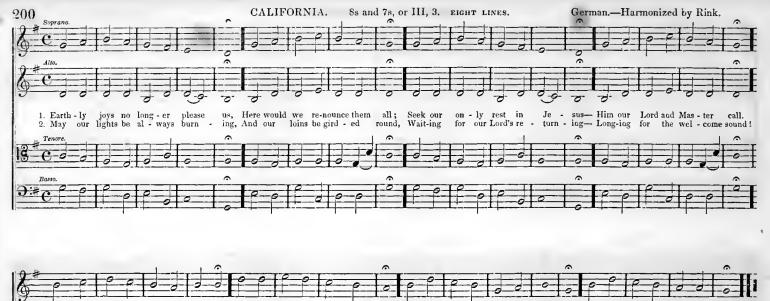






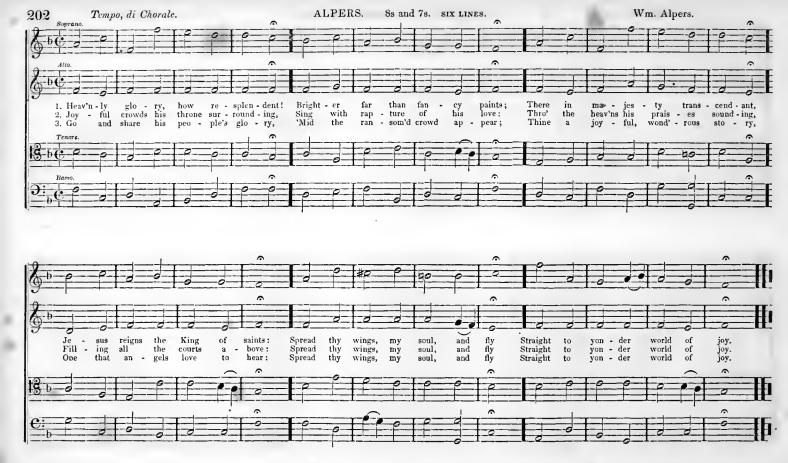


















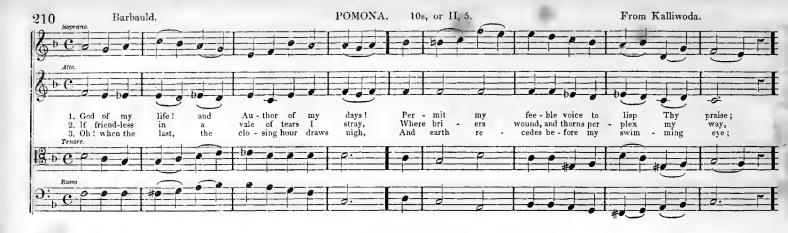


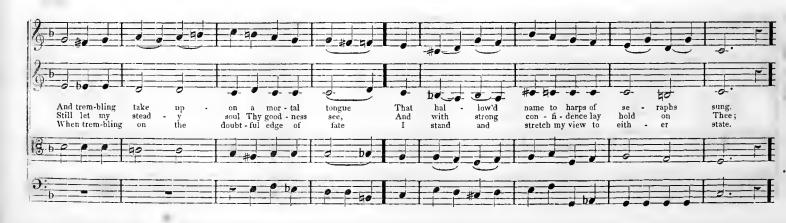


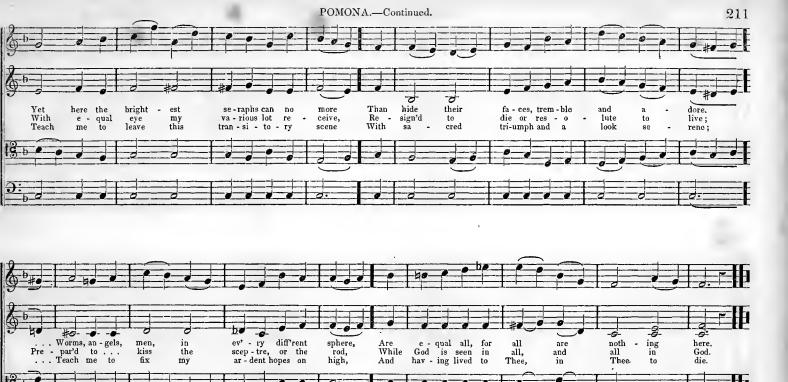


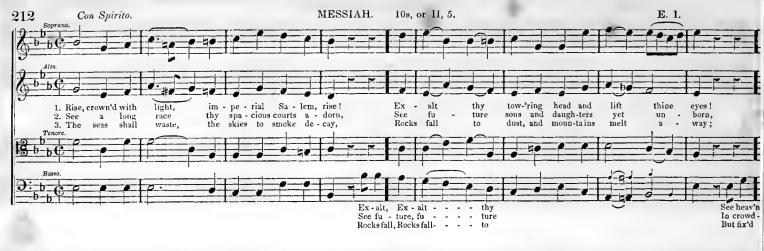
\* This is a celebrated composition of this great composer.













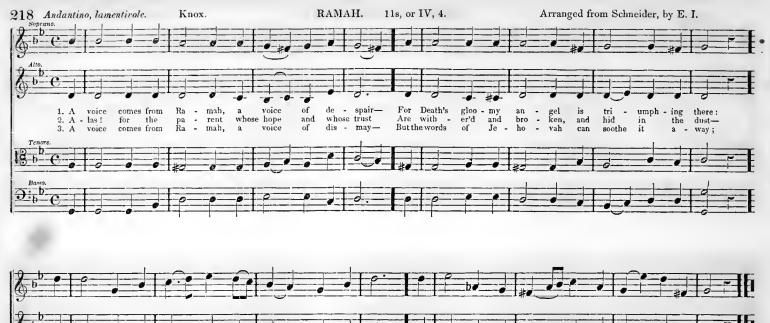










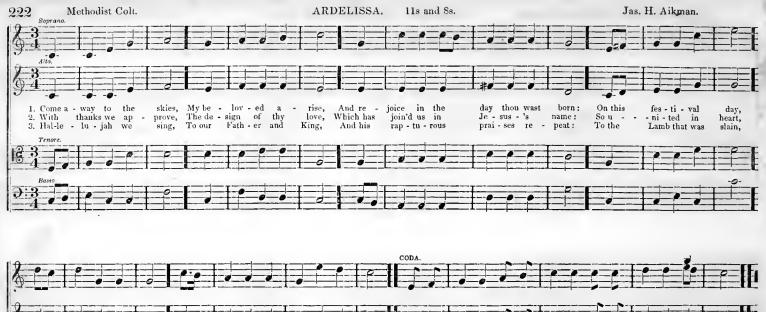


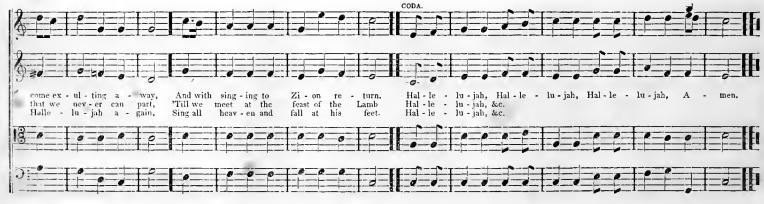




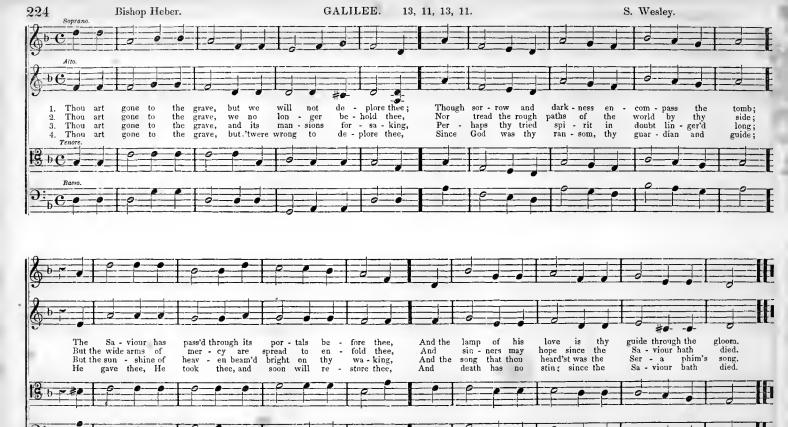






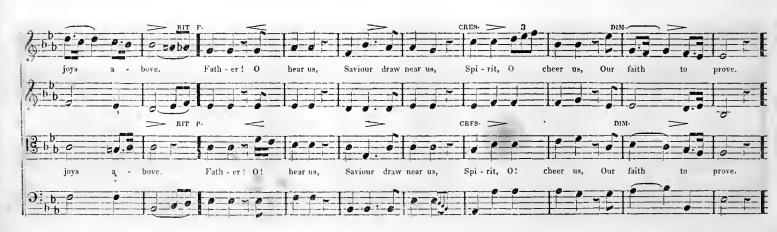


































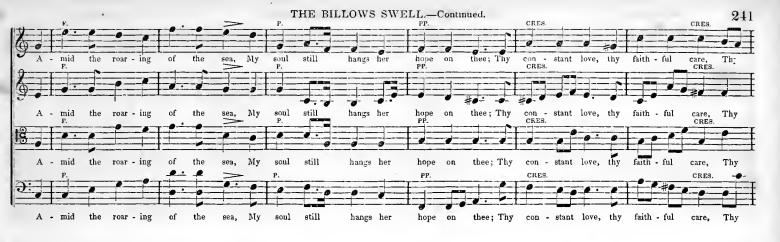
\* "Songs without Words." This may be accompanied from the Piano Forte Score.

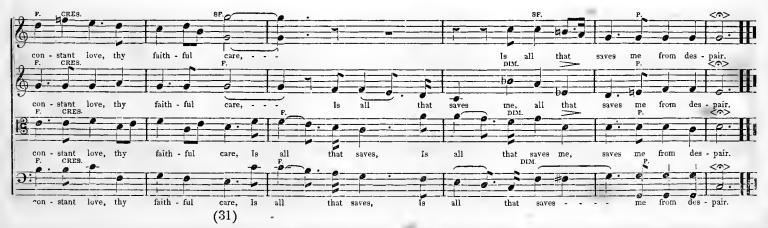


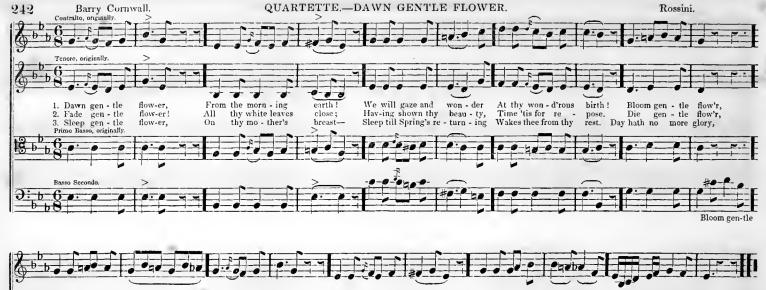




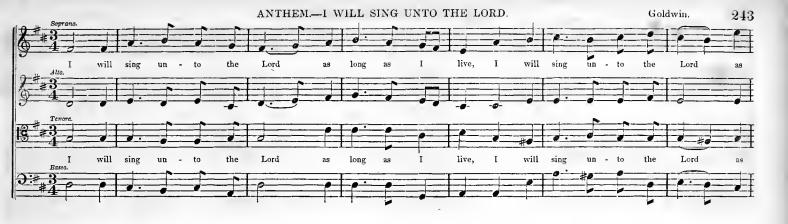


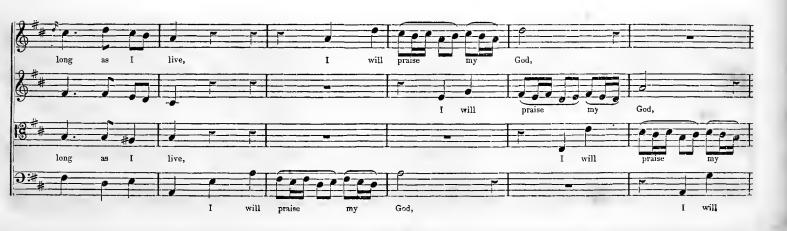




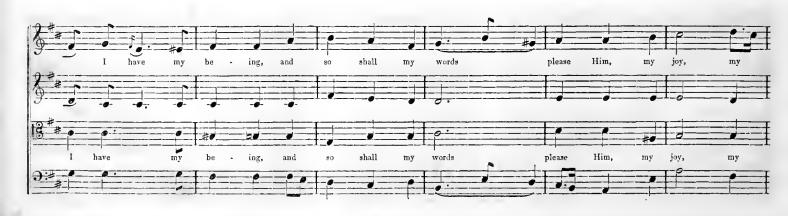


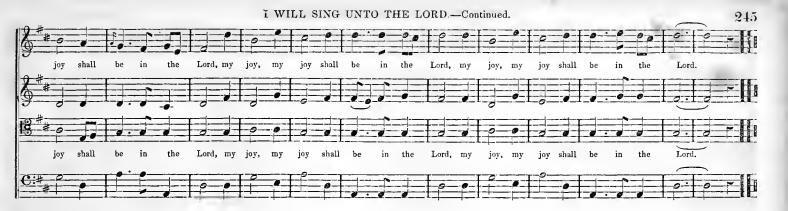




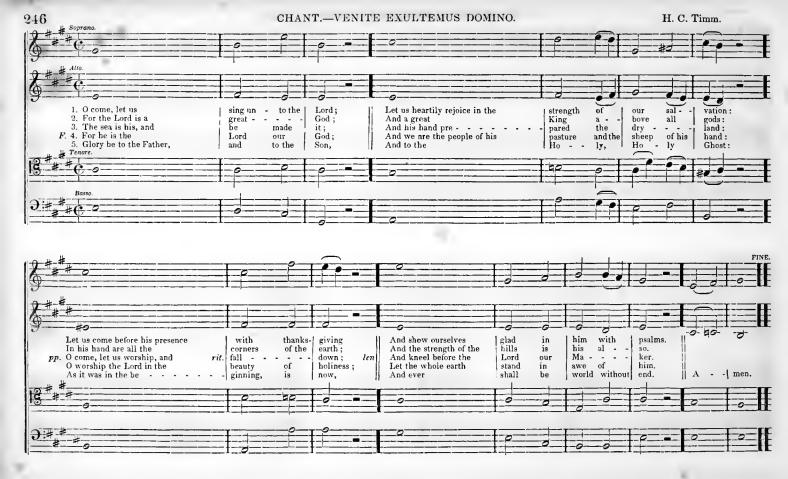






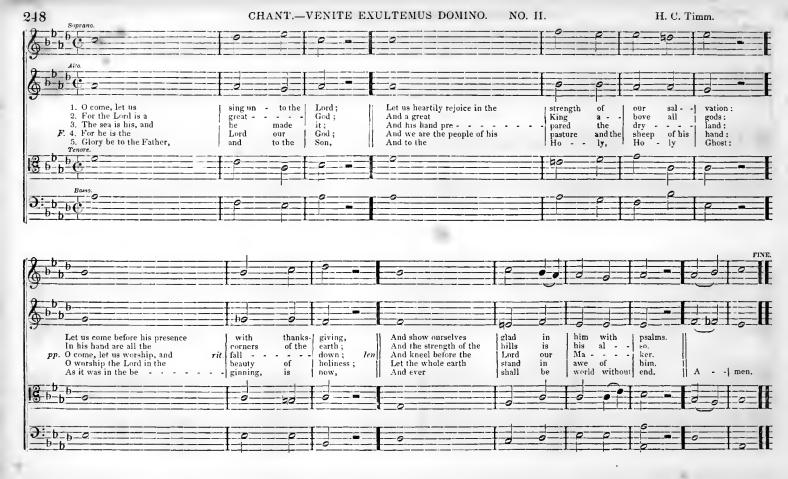


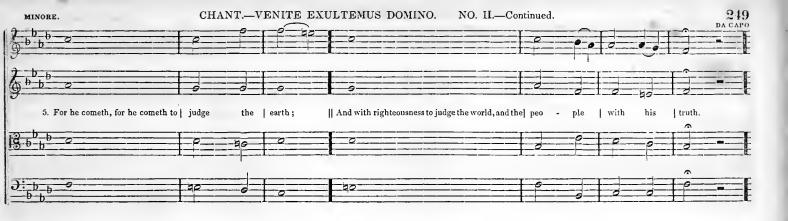


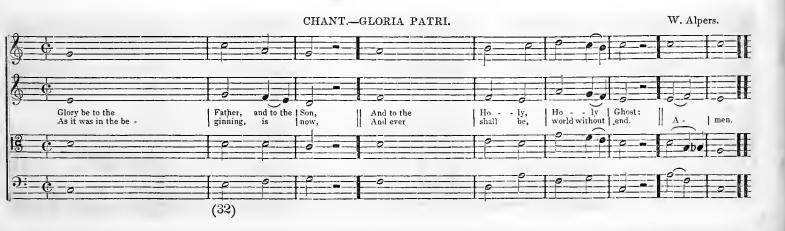












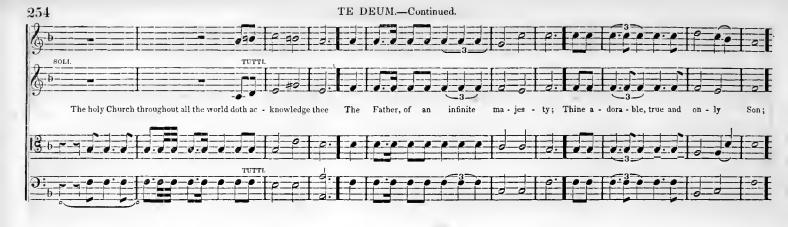






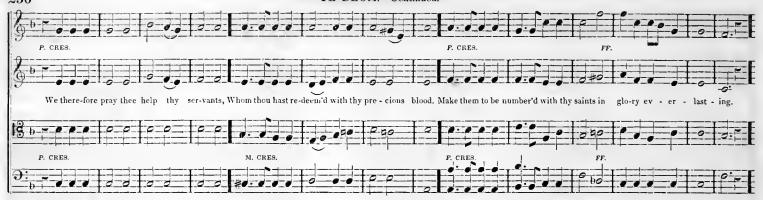
















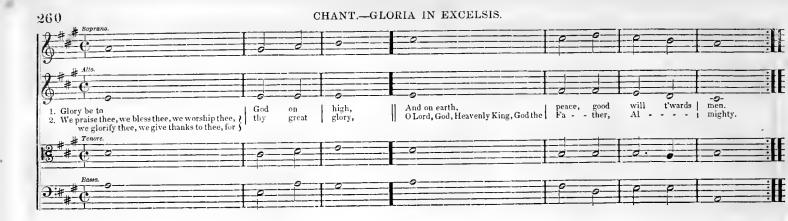


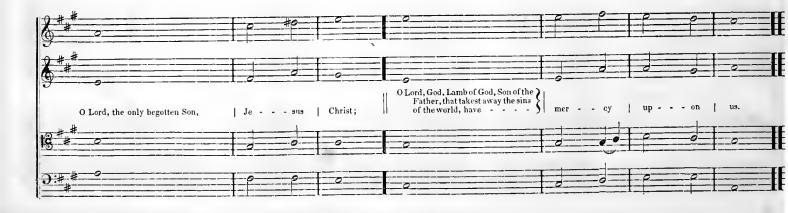
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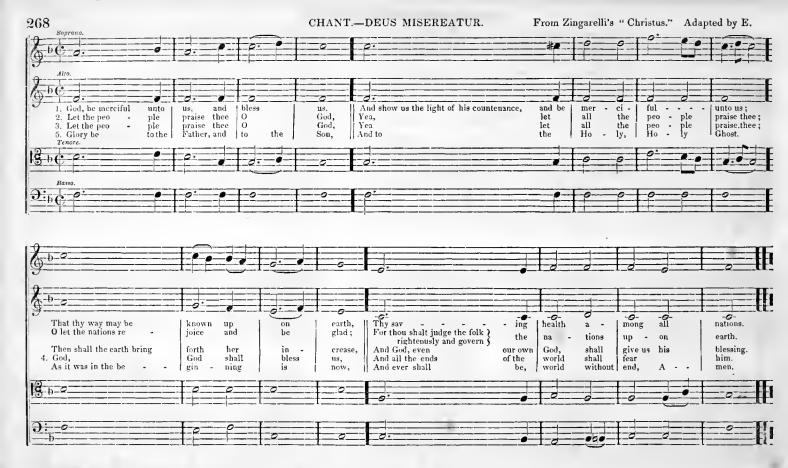




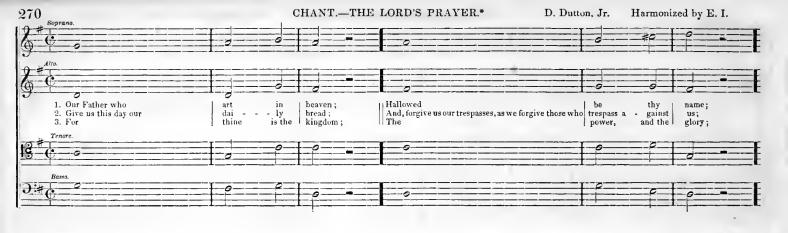




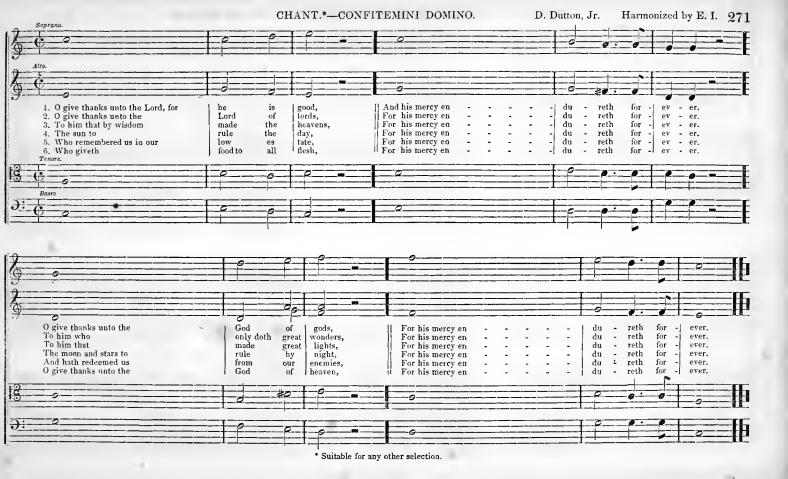


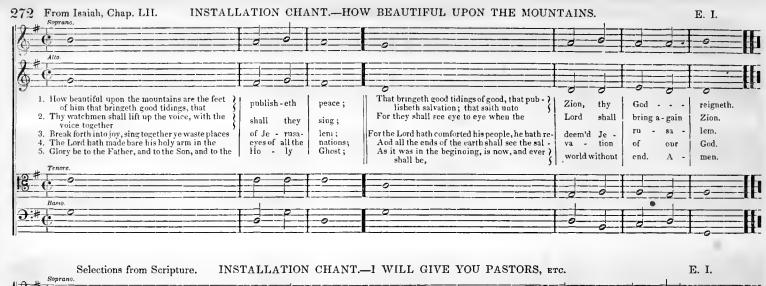


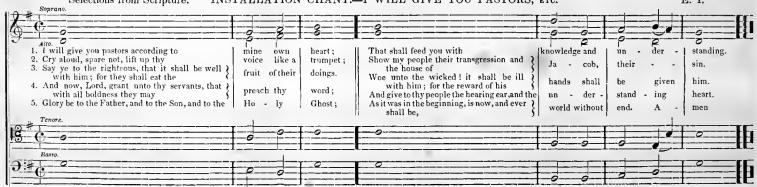


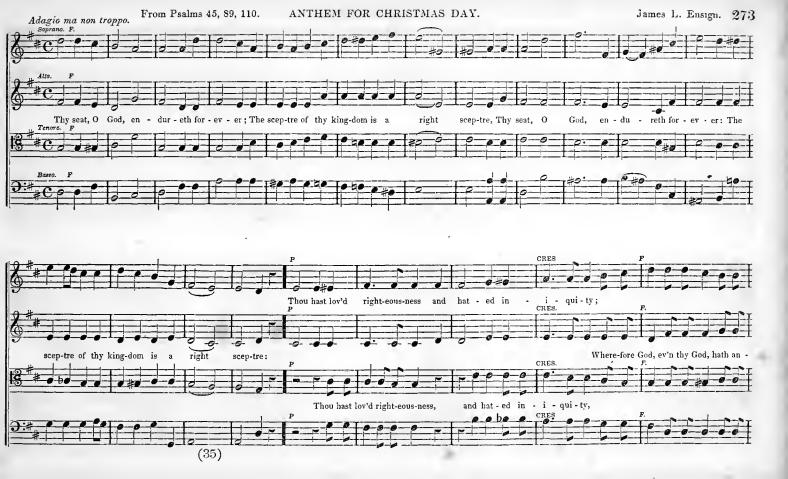


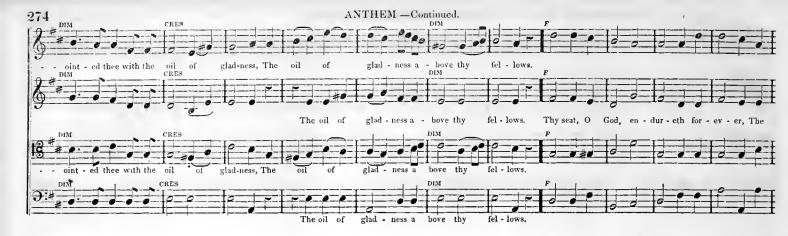






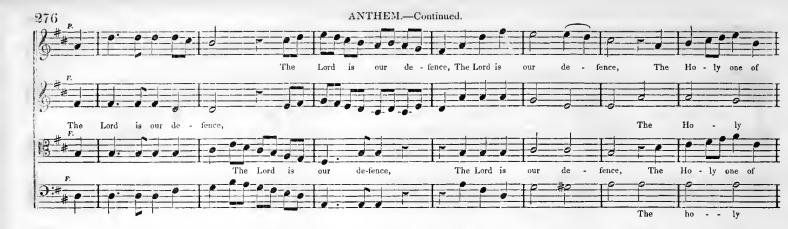




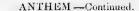








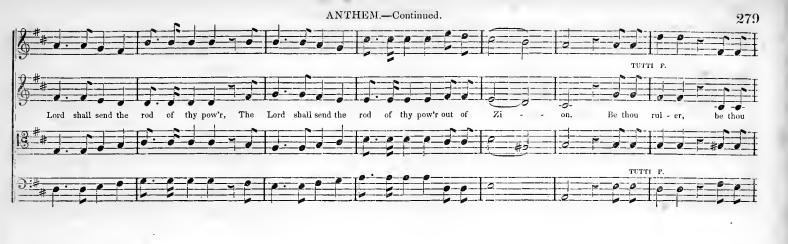










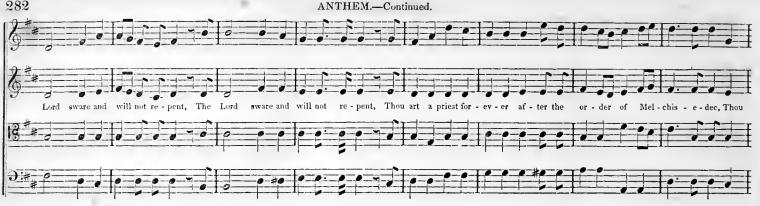








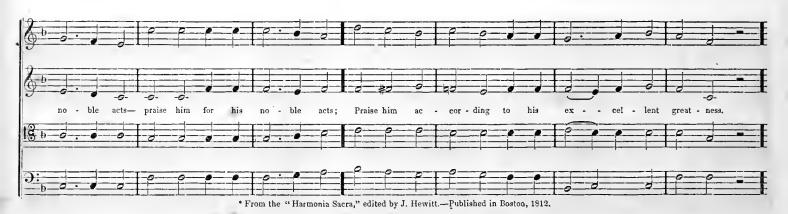


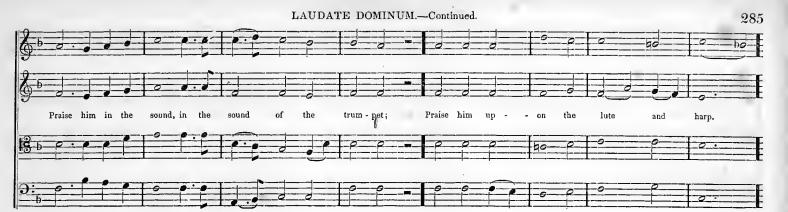


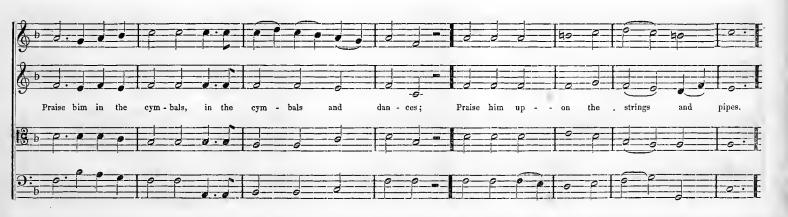


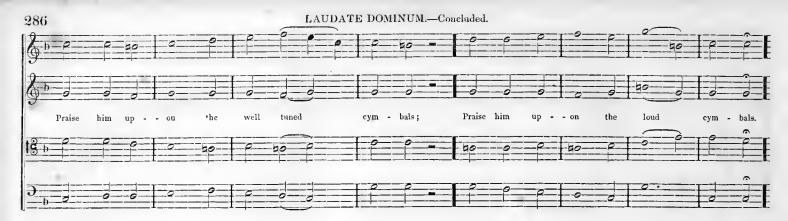














#### MOTETT .-- "THE LORD IS GREAT."

COMPOSED TO FRENCH WORDS BY C. G. HINCKE;

THE ENGLISH WORDS FROM DUTTON AND BARBAULD. ADAPTED BY E. I.

















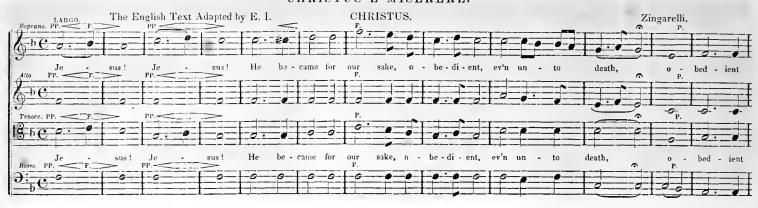


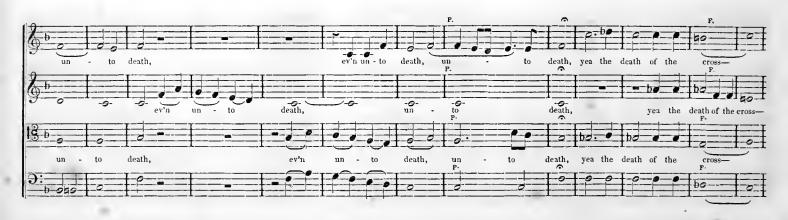


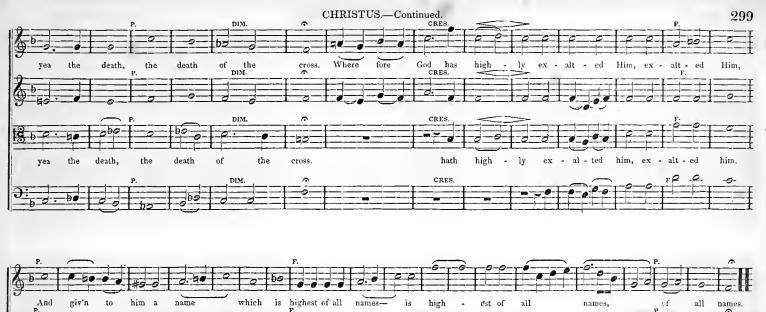


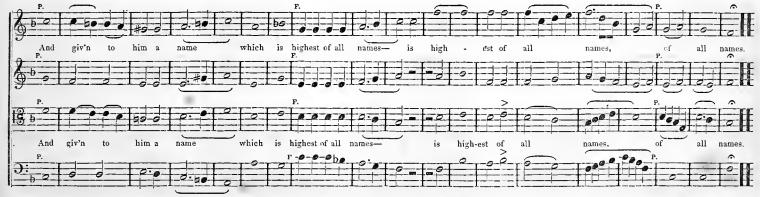


#### CHRISTUS E MISERERE.



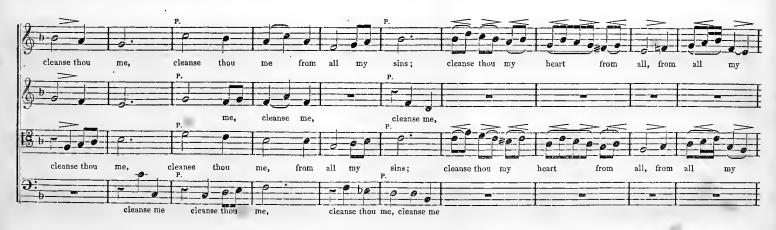


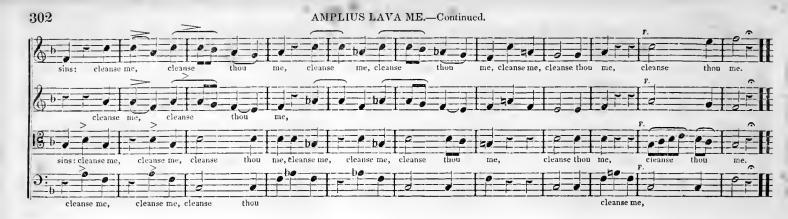


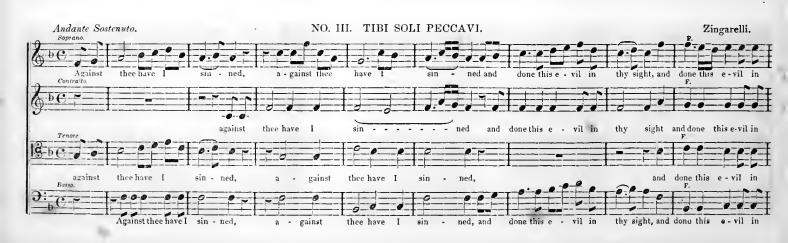


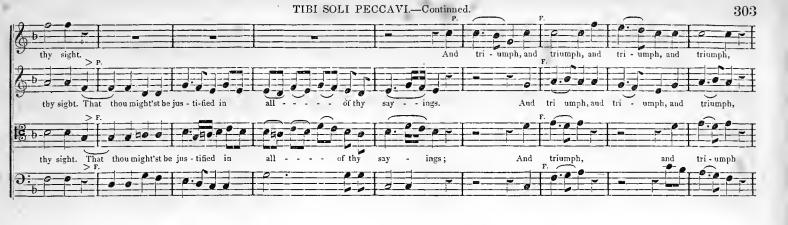


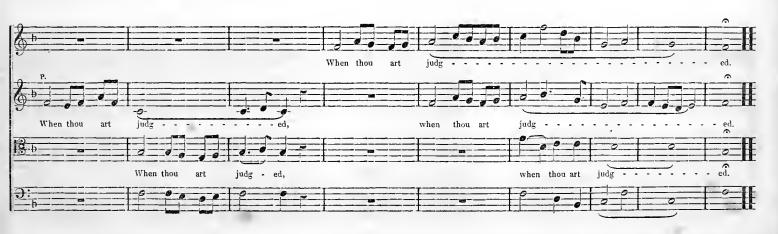




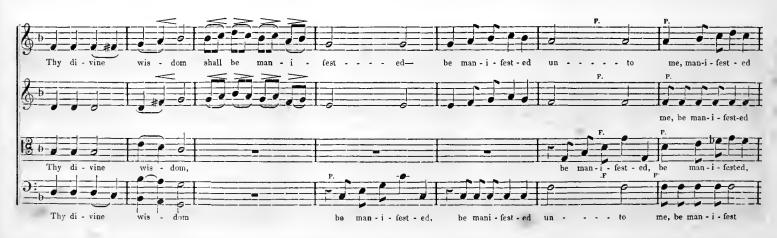


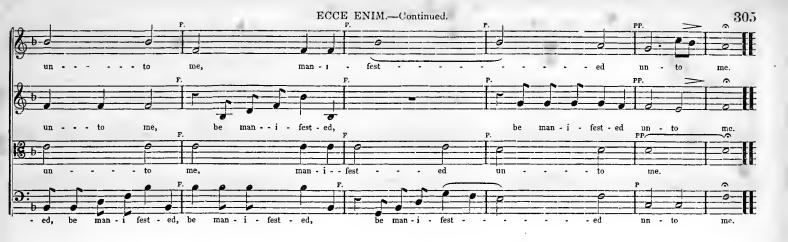














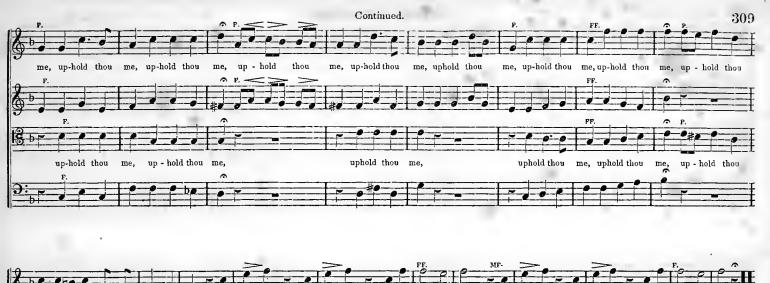


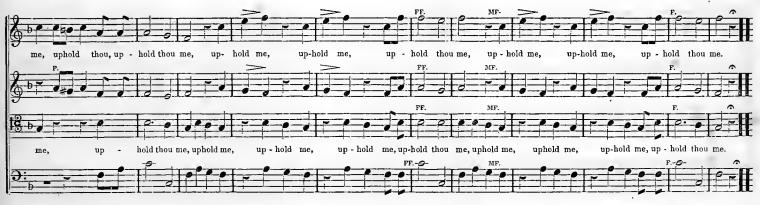








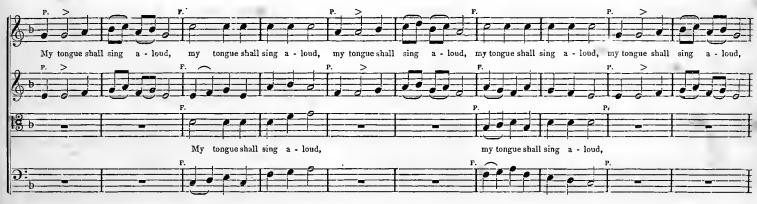




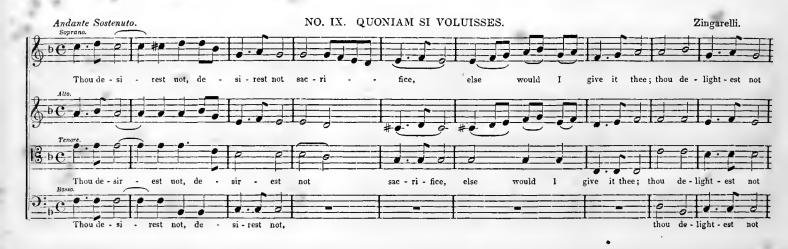










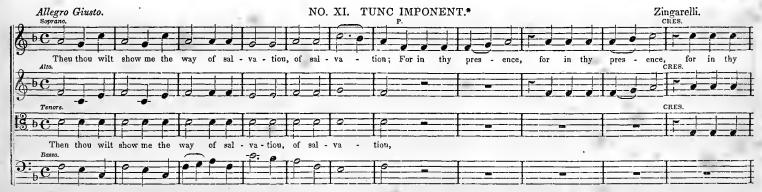




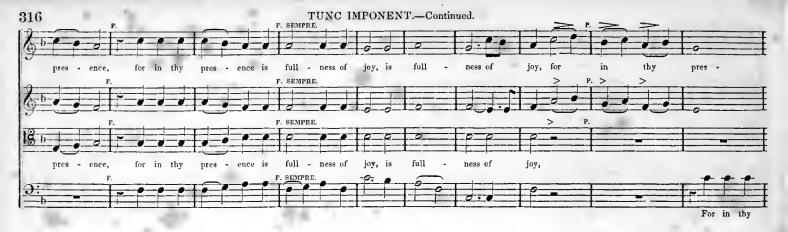


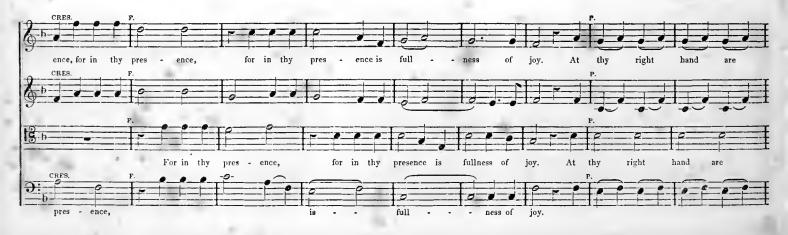


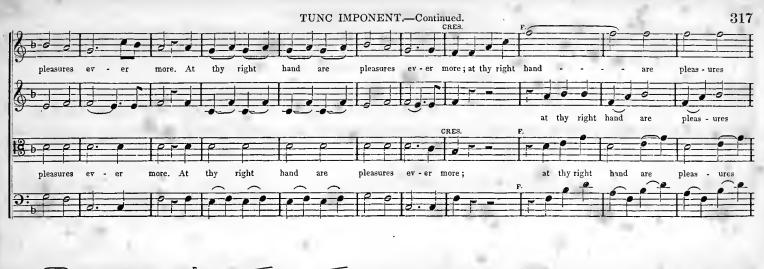




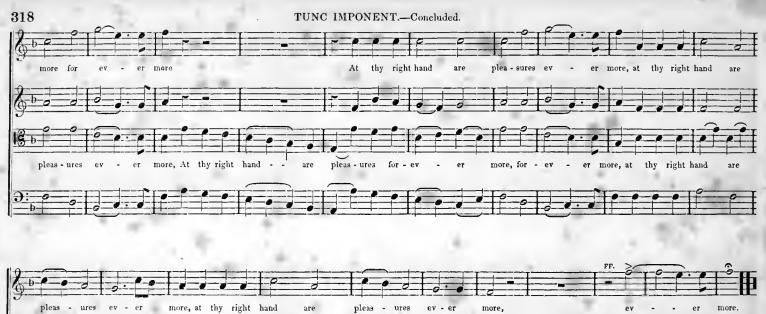
<sup>\*</sup> The translation of the original words—the last clause of the last verse of the 51st Psalm—did not appear to me suitable for adaptation to this music, therefore I have substituted a verse from another Psalm.—E. I.













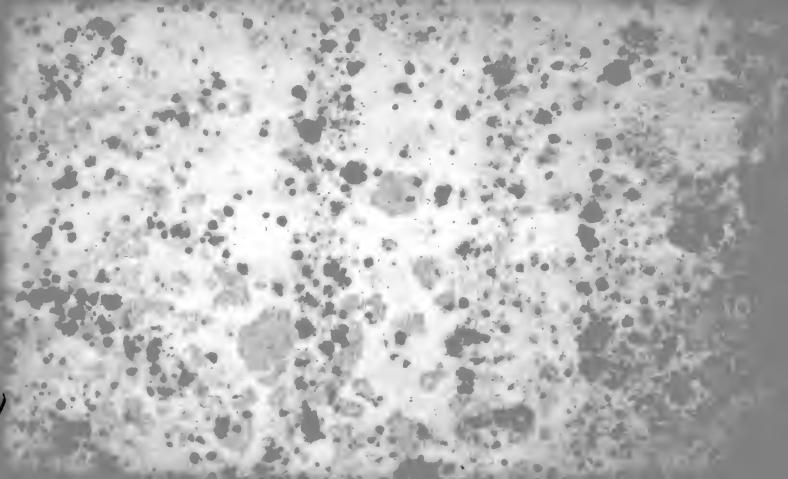
### GENERAL INDEX.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
Adoration 114 Centreville	220 Greenland	172 Messiah	212 Roslyn	. 198 Benedic Anima Mea 269
Albany 127 China		141 Mobile	74 Russell	. 121 Benigne fac Domine 314
Albion 223 Chorals, N		80 Morning	128 SALINA	. 111 Bonum est Confiteri 264-267
Alleghany 84 "	" 3 and 4. 26 Hadlime	142 Morristown	. 176 Sciossett	. 190 Cantate Domino 263
Alpers 202 "	" 5 and 6. 27 Hamden	149 Moscow	138 Siloam	. 94 Christmas Hymn 232
America 190	" 7 and 8. 28 Hamburgh	81 Mount Auburn	95 Southampton	. 139 Christus 298
Amidum	" 9 and 10. 29 Hartford		134 Southport	. 186 Confitemini Domino 271
Zumerst 110	" 11 and 12. 30 Harvard		121 Stamford	. 168 Cor Mundum 307
Thereip 33	" 13 and 14. 31 Hatfield	76 Munson	182 Stratford	. 215 Dawn Gentle Flower 242
reportatox	" 15 and 16. 32 Heber		154 Suffolk	. 123 Deus Misereatur 268
Alluciasa	" 17 and 18. 33 Hermon	151 Nativity	196 Sweden	. 145 Ecce Enim 304
angyle and	" 19 and 20. 34 Herold	194 Naughsinque	154 Symphony	. 213 Ere I Sleep
rishland 100	" 21 and 22. 35 Hoboken	174 Nazareth	. 171 Syria	. 118 Evening Hymn 297
213(0114 01	" 23 and 24. 36 Hoderman	191 Newark	209 TAMAQUA	111 Evening Service 260
raguata	" 25 and 26. 37 Hodges	73 Newmark	72 The Stream of Time	. 107 Gloria 245
	159 Holton	142 New Brunswick	169 Trenton	. 116 Gloria Patri . 247, 249, 250, 262
BARBAULD 109 Clyde	119 Hooker	137 New Haven	101 VENICE	. 109 Gloria in Excelsis 260
Bavaria	64 Hunter	184 New-Year's Hymn	63 Victoria	. 161 God is True 229
Beethoven 79 Cornwall .	100 Hydepark	204 Norristown	120 Virginia	. 221 How Beautiful upon, &c. 272
Bergen 117 Cowper	188 lowa	187 OAKLAND	160 WARREN	. 105 Introductory Hymn 225
Bethany 144 Delta	148 JAMAICA	204 Oberlin	192 Washington	. 102 Invocation
Bloomfield 217 EASTON	214 Jerusalem	177 Orellana	112 Watertown	. 143 I will give you Pastors 272
Bloomingdale 126 Edgar	203 Judah	195 Orville	. 205 Weber	. 199 will Sing unto the Lord. 243
Bohemia	113 Korner	137 Oswego	. 173 Weehawken	. 96 Jubilate Deo 258
Bonn (No. 1.) 65 Elba	108 LAGRANGE	131 PAINE	155 Wesley	. 140 Judgment Hymn 238
Bonn (No. 2.) 68 Elizabethto	own 82 Lawson	124 Palma	219 Westfield	. 117 Laudate Dominum 284
Bonn (No. 3.) 183 Elmyra		139 Parsons	133 Westport	. 152 Libera Me 310
Borden 91 Elyria		69 Paterson	. 156 Westville	. 71 Miserere 300
Bray 77 Esopus	207 Leoni	70 Peekskill	125 Whitneyville	. 78 Morning Service 246
Bridgeport 130 Everest	107 Limburg	80 Plainfield	150 Willowglen	. 189 O Praise God in His Ho-
Bristol 166 FARWELL.	167 Litany	164 Pieyel	106 Woodland	. 89 liness 284
Burgess 83 Flatbush		131 Po-ca-hon-tas	133 YONKERS	. 127 Quoniam si Voluisses 312
Burlington 93 Flushing	208 Luray	157 Pomona	. 210 ZELL	. 115 Redde Mihi 308
Burrellania	97 MALVERN	89 Prospect	181 Zingarelli	. 180 The Billows Swell 240
CALIFORNIA 200 Frankford .	216 Manayunk	201 QUITO	146 Zion	. 132 Te Deum Laudamus 252
Calvary	224 Marengo	110 RAHWAY	82 Zug	. 123 The God of Grace 236
Camden 141 Garland	84 Marion	98 Ramah	218 ANTHEMS, CHANTS, AND	SET The Lord's Prayer 270
Camelo 92 Geneva		136 Ravenswood	86 PIECES.	The Lord is Great 287
Canaan	153 Martyrdom	72 Reading	163 AMPLIUS LAVA ME	. 301 Tibi Soli Peccavi 302
Carlisle 140 Glen Cove	125 Mary'sville	129 Rest	. 188 Anthem for Christmas	- Tunc Imponent 315
Carmel 179 Grace	135 Massena	75 Rheims	66 Day	. 273 Up ye Christians 228
Cayuga 86 Green Stre	et 135 Matteawan	185 Rhinebeck	. 171 Auditui Meo	. 305 Venite Exultemus 246-248
Cedron	1 162 Medina	122[Rockaway	85 Benedictus	. 259 We Supplicate 225

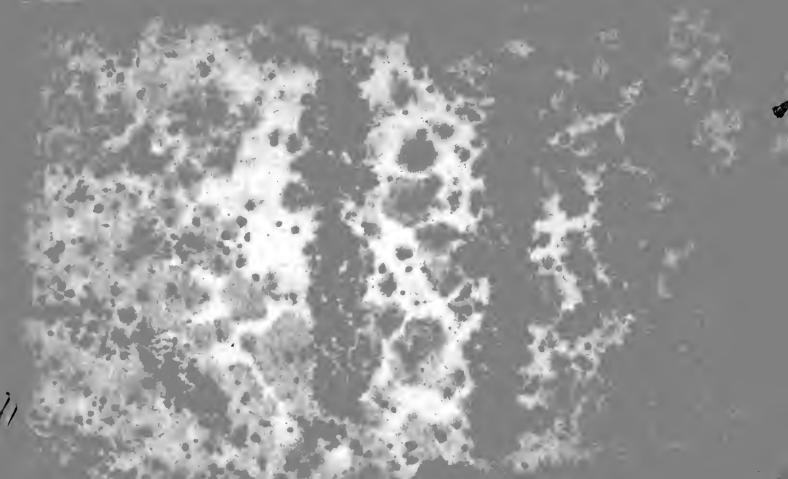
## METRICAL INDEX.

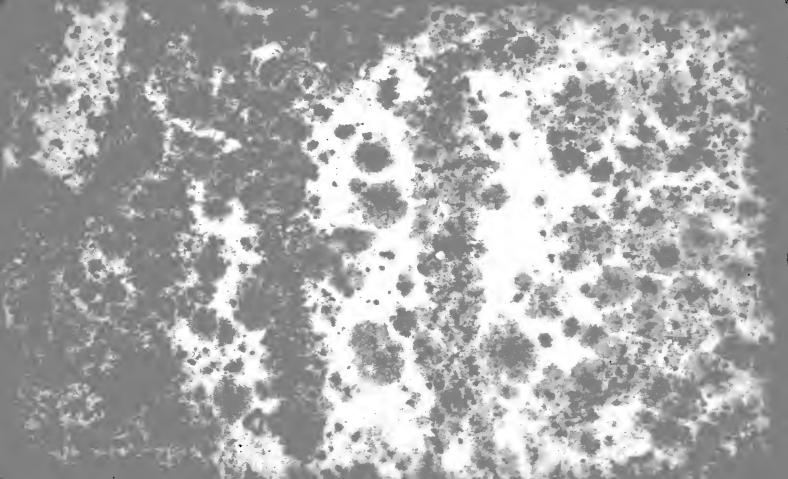
n 17	125.1	00/34 11	100	7 7 17		ID.		g 1:6 ·	200
P. M.	Malvern	89 Medina		L. P. M.		Recoing	163	California 2	200
	Martyrdom	72 Morning (6 lines.)				Victoria	161	Herold 1	194
Bonn (No. 1.) 65	Mobile	74 Norristown	120 Quite	)	. 146		[3	Hodermen 1	191
Bonn (No. 2.) 68	Mount Auburn	95 Orellana	112 Swed	len	. 145	7s. 6 lines, or III. 2.	1	Matinitu 1	201
Canaen 104						ELMYRA	1701.	AL 1:	000
CI 1 Nr. 11 20	Manumante	70 Pooledrill	195	S. P. M.		THEW DINDSWICK		Roslyn	100
Unoral No. 11	Non Hanne	101 Dunnell	191 DELT	A	. 148	Stamford	168		130
" " <u>12</u>	New Haven	101 Russell		pden	. 149			8s. 4.7s. 6 lines.	
***************************************	Troope Comments					7s. 4 6s. or II. 6. 4 lines	.	ALPERS 2	200
	Rahway	82 Syria		H. M.				Edgar 2	102
Leipzig 69	Rockaway	85 Suffolk	123 Geor	GIA	. 153				
Leoni	Ravenswood	86 The Stream of Time	107 Hern	an	. 151	r rospect	191	Menayunk 2	:01
	Siloam	94 Tamaque				7s. 4 6s, or II. 6. 8 lines	.	8s. of 7s. P.	
	Whitneyville	78 Trenton	116 West	nort	150		`; lı	Hyde Park 2	MA.
					. 104	AMHERST	175	Inio-	10.4
Westville 71	Woodland	89 Venice	103	4s. d. 7s.		Carmel	179	Jamaica 2	:04
	Weehawken	96 Warren	105 NAPA	NOCK	154	Greenland	172	88 77	
C. M.	Washington	102 Hestheid	117 Naug	heinone	151	Hoboken	1746	CHORAL No. 19	24
Astoria 81		Yonkers	127	natuque	. 134	Harvard	178		34
Alleghany 84	L. M.	Zell	115	5 s. of 6s.		Jernsalem		8s. 7s. & 4. or III. 5.	
Amidon 85	ADORATION	114 Zug	193 PAIN		. 155	3.5	380	APPONITOT	906
Augusta 88	Albany	197	120 - 1111			Wornstowa	176	Esopus	107
		110		5s. of 8s.		Munson	182	Fluching	100
	Argyle		PATE	RSON	. 156				
	Augusta	CAMDEN	141	_		Zingarelli			
	Barbauld	109 Carlisla	140	68.			- 14	Orville 2	.05
Bray 77	Bergen	109 Carlisle	LURA	Y	. 157	7s. d. 6s. P.		10s. or H. 5.	
Burgess 83	Bloomingdale	TOC CHUICH MO. IJ	47.4	6s. d. 4s.		Bonn (No. III.)	183	Manage 1	110
	Bohemia	115 Green Street	135	03. g- 48.	150	Hunter	184	D	12
	Bridgeport (8 lines.)		135 AME	CICA	. 130	Matteawan	185	romone 2	10
Canean 104		Groton	141	6s. & 4s. P.		Matteaw an	103	10s. 6 lines.	
		113 Hooker			. 159	7s. of 6s. Peculiar.	1	Sумрному 2	112
	Choral No. 5	Hadlima	140			7 701 9 001 2 00000000	200		
China 87	" " 6	27 Walton	140	7s. or III. 1. 4 lines.		Southport	101	10s. d. 11s. or IV. 1.	
Choral No. 14 31	" " 8	28 77	142 ASHL	AND	. 160	Southport	180	EASTON 9	14
" 26 37	" " 9			11 14 O+ 1	. 20	Se A lines			
Cornwall 100		29 Lorain	131 "	" 2	. 25	COWPER	100	11s. or IV. 4.	
Elizabethtown 82	" " 13	31 Lagrange	131 "	" 3	. 26	D	100	BLOOMFIELD 2	17
Elyria 73	" " 16	Lebanon	139 4	4		Reat	100	Frankford 2	16
	10,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	32 36 Mount Zion	134 4	" 18				Palma 2	
Flatbush 87	AU	36 Martin	136 6	" 20			anli	Ramah 2	19
Fordham 97	" 24	Moscow.	138	u 90	, 34	CHORAL No. 7	28	Stratford	16
Garland 84		70 Po-ca-hon-tas	133 "	AA	. 35		15	Suauora	13
Heber 76	Clvde	119 10-64-11011-188	133 "	" 23	. 36		100	11s. P.	
Hatfield 76	Everest	107 Parsona	133 Farw	ell	. 167	WILLOWGLEN			
	Elba	Southampton	139 Gene	va	165	8s. d. 7s. or III. 3. 4 lines		Centreville 2	20
	Edwards	· · o Wesley	14010-1-1	and .	1.00	3		11s. of 8s.	
	Glen Cove	Zion	132 Rhin	heck	171	T. J. L	100	118. g. 08.	00
		120	acitality.			Judah	195	ARDELISSA 2	22
Hodges	Lawson	124		is. or III. 1. o unes.		Sc1088ett.,	190 7	Albion 23	23
Limburg 80	Mary'sville (8 lines.)	129 C. P. M.	BRIST	or	. 166	Weber		Virginia 2	21
Marion 98	Marengo	110 BETHANY	144 Green	rwaod	162	8s. & 7s. or III. 8 lines.		13.11. 13.11.	
Marion 98	Marengo		144 Green	rwaod V	162	8s. & 7s. or III. 8 lines.	193	13.11. 13.11. Galilee 2	24

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